The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 235. FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895—TWELVE PAGES.—WITH ART SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BAD MEAT AND CASH

Seem to Be Closely Connected at Dunning Asylum.

BUTCHER EVANS' CHARGE

Not as Pointed as an Allegation Made Against Him.

SAID TO HAVE ASKED $25.

Contractor Honig Asserts He Was Requested to "Hand Over."

OTHER EVIDENCE OF BRIBERY.

Miles W. Evans, head butcher at Dunning says he will go before the investigating committee or the grand jury, or both, with evidence that contractors for supplies at Dunning have offered bribes to secure the acceptance of supplies below the contract requirements.

Mr. Evans' possession of knowledge of this character came to light yesterday in a peculiar manner. Contractor Keck sent a load of meat to the asylum. Evans said it was no good and rejected it. Just as soon as possible Keck went to Dunning. He and Evans had a violent altercation. Keck said he was being persecuted.

"It's because these fellows have not been 'seen' often enough," said Keck, "that my meat is being thrown out."

"He knows better than that," retorted Evans. "He is sore because his money has been accepted and then his rotten meat is thrown out."

Mr. Evans, when he testifies, may also be asked a few questions not bearing on the evidence he gives. For instance:

Bernard Honig, the other contractor for meat, last night directly charged Evans with soliciting $25 "for taking care of you." This request was made June 30 at Honig's residence, about one week after Evans had been appointed by President Healy. This is the story told by Honig:

"$25 Will Do."

"That Sunday afternoon Evans came to my house just as my family and I were about to go to an entertainment. After introducing himself and his connection with the Dunning institutions, he said 'about $25 will do me, and I'll take care of you.' I took the offer as a bribe, but did not understand whether he meant a single sum of $25 or $25 a month or what. I told him I would consider the proposition, but that I should neither give more nor less than sixteen ounces to the pound. My wife was waiting for me and so I left him. This was about a week after Evans' appointment by President Healy as head butcher at Dunning. July 16 I took a load of meat to Dunning. It was Tuesday. The load accorded with the requisition given by the Dunning people and consisted of forty-seven 'chucks' of beef of better grade than required by the contract. Forty of these had been landed on the ground the Saturday before, and started for Dunning. When I reached Dunning, Krotter, the Dunning meat inspector, was with Evans. Krotter said the meat wouldn't go, and although I protested he obliged me to cart it twelve miles home. I afterwards learned from the report Krotter made Healy that the cause of rejection was the meat was slimy and thin. How could meat be slimy killed three days before and stored in ice, and how could it have been thin when the 'chucks' weighed 77¼ pounds, the specifications only calling for 51½ pounds!"

Inspector's Report Final.

"Arriving home I immediately telephoned President Healy, but found he was out. In the evening I saw him. He laughed at me, and when I told him I had fulfilled my contract he said the county employed a meat inspector at a salary of $1,500 a year, and that he could not go back of the inspector's report. That was all I could get out of Healy. The next day I went before the County Board. Commissioners Kunstman, Unold, Beer, Munn, and Struckman were present. They agreed to send Beer to my shop and abide by his decision as to the condition of the meat. Beer said it was a shame the meat was rejected. The following Friday, at my request, Dr. Jamieson and an expert meat inspector came to examine the meat, and, mind you, the meat had now lain four days during hot weather. Dr. Jamieson picked out a number of pieces of the meat and told me to send it to Dunning. This I refused to do, having already performed my part of the contract.

"The same day the Dunning meat was rejected I took a consignment of meat to the County Hospital and it was accepted, and both lots came from Armour & Co. and Libby & Co., and when the proper time comes I shall have plenty of witnesses to show where this meat all came from.

"At another time I took forty chucks of beef to Dunning and 750 pounds, including the best part of the meat, costing me 7¼ cents a pound, were returned as waste. Of course I bore the loss. I have evidence to prove my case on this point too.

He Writes to Healy.

"Immediately upon my return home after the rejection of July 16 I wrote the following letter:

Chicago, July 16, 1895.—To the President of the County Board—Gentlemen: Please take notice that I hold a contract from the county to furnish to the county fresh pork and beef chucks; that I have this day in accordance with my contract to deliver at the County Infirmary and Insane Asylum at Dunning one load of beef chucks weighing as required under specifications furnished by your board; that your butcher and meat inspector at Dunning rejected said load of meat, and that I had to bring said meat back to the city; that I caused said meat to be inspected by a number of experts; that the meat I tendered is not only fully in accordance with the specifications but better; that better meat cannot be found; that if any other inducements are required to have the meat approved at Dunning besides the quality of the meat, I am neither willing nor able to furnish such inducements.

"Having complied with all requirements of my contract I shall hold the county responsible for the meat which has been this day rejected, and which meat so rejected is now in my possession subject to your inspection.

"I requested the butcher and the meat inspector in charge at Dunning to give me permission to store the meat in the ice-house at Dunning, so that your honorable board, either personally or through their experts, might examine this meat. This permission was refused me and I was compelled in the hot sun to take the meat back to the city.

"I demand as a matter of right that you give orders to your employés at Dunning that if any meat which I shall bring are rejected that they shall remain there at my risk for a reasonable time, until your honorable body may have the same examined by competent experts, and if the same not such as are contracted for, then settlement between us to be declared off. Yours truly,

BERNARD HONIG.

Healy Has a Laugh.

"I gave the letter, if received by the clerk, was not spread on the minutes. He, however, showed Healy a copy of the letter and mentioned Evans' proposition regarding $25. Healy, says Honig, laughed and knew nothing about either of them, except that he would adhere to the reports of the inspector.

"Yes, I have heard that collusion exists between persons connected with the Dunning institution and contractors," said John Irwin yesterday.

Mr. Irwin is one of the firm of Irwin Brothers, No. 326 Clark street, who furnish fish to the Dunning institutions.

"I will say," continued Mr. Irwin, "that some time ago I was approached by some one connected with Dunning who made a proposition to me in regard to supplies. The name of that man I will not give."

"Was it some prominent county official or an employé," was asked.

"I will not reply to that," said Mr. Irwin.

Mr. Irwin refused to give the names of the persons he knew to be concerned in the bribery.

"This whole matter is an old story," he said, "and it is no secret that many contractors who find themselves losing on their contracts make the loss up by reducing quality and quantity of their goods. So far as this firm is concerned we have had no arrangements with any one connected with the institution, and nothing can be said against us."

Altogether Mr. Irwin says Supt. Morgan's charges have a good deal to them.

Morgan Comes to Town.

The effects of the revelations in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning in the evidence of bribery in the possession of Supt. Morgan were apparent early in the day. As soon as a copy of THE TRIBUNE reached Supt. Morgan before breakfast at Dunning he left for the city to consult with President Healy.

In his haste to leave for the city Supt. Morgan had evidently forgotten official visitors were coming. In the party were Commissioners Beer and Ritter, members of the subcommittees on poorhouse and children and hospital arrangements, diet, and clothing. They discussed the bribery story, and on arrival at the insane asylum the Commissioners considered the advisability of demanding access to the contents of the safe in order to see if the evidence of bribes was there.

Acting Chief Clerk Dolly Wheaton declared she would not open the safe, in the face of Mr. Ritter's argument that he was a Commissioner and member of the Dunning committee, and the contents of the safe were matters of public record, so this proposition was dropped.

"I am anxious to hear what evidence Supt. Morgan has of contractors attempting to bribe the employés under him," said Commissioner Kunstman last night. "Then I want the contractors to have an opportunity to tell what they know about Supt. Morgan's employés who have approached them and asked to be fixed. I want to hear all the facts about the propositions made to Honig, the meat contractor, by the butcher at Dunning, Mr. Honig tells me this man came to him and told him there was a way to stop all the kicking on the quality of the meat he delivered. By the way, I would like the committee to find out just how much that butcher knows about the business he is engaged in. We are now working under civil service rules as administered by Dan Healy and it would be a good thing for the people to know why a competent butcher was removed to make a place for this man whom Mr. Healy appointed since civil service went into effect.

"Then, too, I would like to have an investigation of the quality of the vegetables that are taken out to Dunning. Since President Healy has been running the county institutions under civil service rules the other members of the board do not get much of an opportunity to know what is going on."

HIS MEAT SUPPLIES ARE REJECTED.

Butcher Evans and Contractor Keck Make Significant Remarks in Their Anger.

At 9:30 o'clock a wagon from the meat market of William Keck, No. 335 Fifth avenue, one of the three meat contractors who supply the institution, backed up in front of the meat shop. The wagon was filled with carcasses of beef and veal and boxes of sausages, hams, bacon, and chickens. The work of unloading the wagon had scarcely begun when there was trouble. Butcher Miles W. Evans, who has been sick for several days and returned to his duties yesterday, did not like the meat that was coming in. He examined some of the beef, then the veal, and the box of summer sausages, and notified the wagon-driver they did not come up to the requirements. A moment later Evans rejected the whole lot, ordering its removal from the premises. The driver pleaded and then telephoned to Contractor Keck.

When Mr. Keck arrived, just before noon, he became highly indignant at what he termed unjust treatment. He insisted that every piece of meat was perfectly fresh and within the specification.

"I hope I'll drop dead on this spot," he shouted excitedly, "if I ever delivered a pound of meat to this institution that was not sound and within the specifications."

"You know better," retorted Evans. "This beef is tough old 'cow meat,' when the specifications call for heifer meat. The veal is tainted and the sausage is rotten."

Says He Is Losing Money.

The contractor was at a white heat. He hurled profane epithets at the butcher. He declared that a man who would find fault with the meat didn't know what he was about. But he was nonplused when a link of summer sausage was cut in two and a decayed center revealed.

"It's because these fellows have not been 'seen' often enough," said Keck, "that my meat is being thrown out right along. I've lost $3,200 already on my contract by having supplies rejected. I paid $5.65 for that veal, when my contract provides for $4.44. It's a shame."

"He knows better than that," said Evans, who was also excited. "He is sore because his money has been accepted and then his rotten meat is thrown out."

Keck asked Evans to call an inspector from the Health Department and examine the meat, but he wanted the meat protected by being put in the chill-room. This Evans refused to do, saying that if the meat was placed inside the chill-room Keck would insist it had been accepted. There was another volley of abuse from Keck, and Evans went to the telephone to call up the Health Department for an inspector to come out to examine the meat and arrest Keck for attempting to dispose of tainted meat. While he was absent Keck and the wagon driver put the meat on the wagon and returned to the city.

Objects to "Leading" Questions.

"What did you mean," Evans was asked, "by the remark that Keck was 'sore' because he had paid money out and then his meat was rejected?"

"That is a leading question," was the evasive reply, the butcher having cooled down from his excitement.

"Did you ever receive any money from Keck?"

"That is another leading question and I must be excused from answering it."

"Will you affirm or deny it?"

"No, I will not. Some remarks are sometimes misunderstood. I am not going to say anything more until I am called before an investigation committee or grand jury."

"Do you know of other instances where money has been paid by contractors for purposes of bribery?"

"There are others in better position to answer these questions than I am. But I will say that I believe the right kind of an investigation by Commissioner Ritter offered the suggestion that such temporary admission would be no more than just. When Supt. Morgan

(Continued on eighth page.)

RICE IS PRESIDENT.

INCORPORATION OF THE REORGANIZED WHISKY TRUST EFFECTED.

After Being Licensed by the State of New York the Directors of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company Meet in the Metropolis and Elect Officers—Committee Also in Session—Steps Will Be Taken to Place the Company in a Profitable Position.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The American Spirits Manufacturing company, the reorganized Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, or whisky trust, so-called, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State today, paying therefor a tax of $43,750. The company's capital is placed at $35,000,000, of which $28,000,000 is common and $7,000,000 preferred stock. The preferred stock is to be entitled to a dividend not exceeding 5 per cent in any one year, which dividend shall be non-cumulative and payable out of the net earnings before any dividend is paid upon the common stock. The number of shares of which the capital stock consists is 350,000 of the par value of $100 each.

The company is to begin business with a capital of $100,000 and its principal business office is located in New York City, which is a radical departure, the old trust being an Illinois concern. The objects of the company as set forth are to distill and deal in spirits, including the distilling, redistilling, and rectifying of highwines, alcohol, spirits, gins, and whiskies of all kinds, also malting and dealing in malt, and so forth. The subscribers to the capital stock named and the amount of their holdings are as follows: S. M. Rice, Richard D. Hartshorne, Jules S. Bache, T. H. Wentworth, F. M. Lockwood, Henry S. Carney, Nathan Bijur, all of New York City: William E. Hutton of Cincinnati, Clarence Buckingham of Chicago, and Edward E. Easton and Walter Baker of Peoria, each five shares.

Aside from the individuals specified the reorganization committee named March 9 to act for the stockholders of the old company subscribe for 940 shares, making the balance of the $100,000 capital on which the company is to begin business. The members of the reorganization committee are Richard B. Hartshorne, John I. Waterbury, F. M. Lockwood, Jules S. Bache, and William E. Hutton. The new company has eleven directors, the board being made up of the gentlemen named as subscribers to the stock, except John I. Waterbury, who does not appear as a director.

New York, Aug. 22.—Immediately after the completion of the incorporation at Albany today a meeting of the directors of the American Spirits Manufacturing company was held in this city. There were present Messrs. Rice, Hartshorne, Bache, Lockwood, Easton, Bijur, and Wentworth. The details of the organization of the corporation were perfected at this meeting and the following officers were elected:

President, S. M. Rice; Vice-President and Chairman of the board, R. S. Hartshorne; Treasurer, Jules S. Bache; Secretary, T. H. Wentworth; General Counsel, Nathan Bijur.

The Reorganization committee has also been in session here during the day, but none of its members, nor those of the board of the new company, nor the counsel felt at liberty to give the details of their deliberations. It was intimated, however, that the committee intended to take a number of additional steps toward placing the new company in an entirely independent and profitable position, and that pending the final winding up of the receivership and the consummation of the committee's plans, no immediate change in the status of the reorganization will be made. It was evident, however, that the members were elated at the rapid progress effected.

GREENHUT-MORRIS FACTION WINS.

They Gain a Point in the Whisky Trust Fight.

For the first time in the history of the bitterly contested whisky trust litigation the counsel for the opponents of the plans of the Reorganization committee succeeded yesterday in gaining their point. The whisky trust affair came up suddenly in the United States Court yesterday afternoon before Judge Seamans, when Levy Mayer, counsel for the Reorganization committee, appeared and asked for a confirmation of the decree of sale as ordered by Judge Showalter July 5. Attorney Eddy was present to oppose the confirmation of the order. For over two hours he argued, and attorneys present say he raised points of law the court could not disregard. His argument was not exactly directed toward permitting the confirmation of the sale but for time to prepare objections to entering such an order. Judge Seaman was kept on the bench until 6:30 o'clock, but he would not decide the matter yesterday, and the hearing of the arguments was continued until 10 a. m. Tuesday next.

Judge Seaman, by arrangement with the counsel for the Reorganization committee, agreed to be in court at 2 p. m. yesterday to hear the motion for the confirmation of the order of sale. It was supposed all the opposing counsel had received notice. Such was not the case, Mr. Eddy asserted, and he was granted time to examine the order confirming the sale which refers to the transfer of the whisky properties to the American Spirits Manufacturing company.

Mr. Eddy in his argument for delay among other things said the time he asked for might be for the purpose of securing a higher bidder than the Reorganization committee, to show that fraud had been committed, and to show that the properties of the trust were worth $35,000,000 instead of $9,800,000. Mr. Eddy during the heat of the argument also said he questioned Judge Showalter's impartiality in the case.

Judge Seaman, in deciding in Mr. Eddy's favor, said he believed the safest course to adopt would be to set the matter for hearing next Tuesday.

The reason of the anxiety on the part of the Reorganization committee to have the sale confirmed is said to be due to the injunction proceedings now pending in New York, by which the Greenhut-Morris interests hope to have the sale set aside. Had the confirmation been made today the matter would have been finally settled and the formal transfer made at once.

As the case now stands the opposition has until Tuesday to obtain the injunction and to raise objections. The Reorganization committee has received the first check, and the next proceedings in court will no doubt be unusually interesting.

SENATOR BRICE IN FULL CONTROL.

FRANTIC ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A GOAT.

Lieut. Golden Loses His Mustache and Gets Burned.

Lieut. Golden of the police station at Milwaukee avenue and Attrill street made a daring but unsuccessful attempt at rescue yesterday afternoon, and as a result he now mourns the loss of one side of his handsome mustache and nurses a dozen severe burns.

About 3:30 o'clock the building at No. 1447 California avenue was discovered in flames. The building was owned by Nicholas Fuchs and was a two-story frame structure. The flames spread to the house in the rear and threatened to spread in all directions when the firemen arrived. The fire was soon under control, but all hopes of saving the stable were given up.

Suddenly from the burning house came a long, sad wail, which, it is said, sounded much like the despairing cry of some human being. In an instant Lieut. Golden was hurrying to the rescue.

Alone and unaided he battered down the doors and soon disappeared in the smoke and flames. All fully expected to see him appear with some helpless woman in his arms. He appeared grinning and singed, but without any fainting form in his arms. His face was scorched, as was his new uniform, while his mustache was damaged beyond recognition. A hasty examination of the barn was made and the carcass of a good-sized goat of masculine gender was all that was found.

NO BLOOMERS FOR LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Wheelwoman Arrested by the Police and a Test Case Made.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Martha Noe, Chief of Police MacMahon, a city ordinance forbidding the wearing of indecent apparel, and Mrs. Noe's bloomers were all mixed up this afternoon.

A little after noon the lady and her bifurcated apparel appeared in Main street astride of a bicycle. Two minutes later Police Officer Carmichael had the combination in tow and under arrest.

"Come with me, mum," said he.

"What for?" said Mrs. Noe.

"Thim," said Carmichael, pointing.

Followed by an appreciative crowd of small boys, and gazed upon by as many of the adult male population as could get out on the sidewalk in time, Mrs. Noe went to the police station, protesting she had as much right to wear bloomers on the street as anybody.

"This case comes up tomorrow," said Chief MacMahon, "and bloomers will be cut short in this town hereafter."

DOWIE PAYS THE COSTS OF A JURY.

Demanded Twelve Men Whom the City Would Not Compensate.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon "Dr." John Alexander Dowie with his counsel, Arnott Stubblefield, was on hand in Justice Lee's court, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street, to say why the "doctor" should not be fined for keeping a hospital without a license.

Aug. 13 "Dr." Dowie demanded a trial by jury, and when the attorneys got into an argument as to the duty of a juror in construing a city ordinance the City Prosecutor said he would dismiss the case if the court did not agree with him. The court took a different view and the City Prosecutor dismissed the case.

Then there was a discussion as to who should pay the jury. To settle this "Dr." Dowie paid the men himself.

Two cases against the "doctor" will have to go for trial in Hyde Park today.

WENT WEST TO ROB.

DESPERADO PAT CROWE MAY HAVE LED NEBRASKA BANDITS.

While in Chicago Recently He Is Alleged to Have Said He Was Going to Omaha, and That Holding Up Trains Was the Only Business Left Open to Him—Attorney Who Defended Him for Shooting Officers Linville and Briscoe Declines to Lend Him Railroad Fare.

Pat Crowe, the notorious diamond thief, train robber, and desperado, probably led the gang which held up the Union Pacific overland flyer between Brady Island and Gothenburg Tuesday night.

Attorney Foster, who defended Crowe for the shooting of Policemen Linville and Briscoe in this city in 1890, saw and conversed with him here July 28. Crowe at that time attempted to borrow sufficient money to take him to Omaha. That he was on the lookout for just such a job is evident from his conversation with his former lawyer. According to Policeman Linville he told Mr. Foster he was in the train-robbing business. "It's the only line left open for me now," he said. "Can't you lend me the price of a ticket to Omaha?"

Crowe also said he had been in Chicago some time, but was not afraid of detection, as he went out seldom during the day and had shaved off his mustache. Thus disguised he had met several policemen who knew him, but they had not recognized him. Crowe was in this city three weeks ago and it is almost as certain he left soon after, probably for Omaha, as the two policemen he shot, Linville and Briscoe, searched for him in vain.

Policeman Linville told the following story yesterday:

"About two weeks ago I got on a State street car and found Mr. Foster there.

"'Who do you think was at my house a few nights ago,' he said, and before I could reply he said 'Pat Crowe was there.'

"'For heaven's sake,' said I, 'Is that so. I must look out.'

"'O,' said Foster, 'I guess he's out of town now. He has probably got to Omaha by now. He tried to borrow the money for his fare from me.'

PAT CROWE, ALIAS FRANK ROBERTS, ALIAS JAMES MARTIN.

His Business Train Robbery.

"'What is he doing?'

"'Well, he said he was in the business of train robbery, as there was nothing else left for him to do.'

"'And he is just desperate enough to lead a gang,' said I.

"Foster told me there was no change in Crowe's appearance except the loss of his mustache, and that he was well-dressed. I am going to keep a sharp lookout. Crowe won't catch me a second time without a revolver ready in my hand. I am persuaded some other person lent him the money. I have searched the town for him thoroughly, and so has Briscoe. Next time I meet Pat Crowe he will not shoot first, I can assure you."

This man with a price on his head was in Chicago July 28 last. He then unsuccessfully essayed to borrow railroad fare to Omaha. That he got to Omaha and was concerned in the hold-up is the opinion of more than one experienced Chicago thief-catcher.

Crowe's most desperate deed in this city was the shooting of Officers Linville and Briscoe and a citizen named Cole, at Clark and Monroe streets, March 7, 1890. Linville attempted to arrest him for a diamond robbery and attempted murder. The robber at once shot the officer in the face, shattering his jaw and knocking out three teeth. He then ran through the business center discharging a fusillade of revolver shots. Briscoe and Cole were wounded before he was rounded up. For this Crowe was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Joliet. He served eighteen

(Continued on seventh page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1895.

SUBJECT OF TODAY'S ART SUPPLEMENT.

"Morning; Ready to Start for the Moors"—Ansdell.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair, southerly winds.
Sun rises at 5:07; sets at 6:39
Moon 4 days old; sets at 8:12 p. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Meat Dealers and Dunning Bribery.
Greenhut-Morris Faction Win a Point.
Pat Crowe May Have Led Nebraska Bandits.
To Push the French.
2 Mad Acts of Chinese.
Nebraska Democrats Declare for Silver.
Northern Pacific Fight Begins.
3 Accused Legislators Do Not Sue for Libel.
Collapse of Coliseum Net Fatal.
$1,500,000 of City Warrants Sold at Par.
4 Joe Patchen Wins the Championship.
Alix Makes Poor Time at Rochester.
Work of Futurity Candidates.
Murphy Cycles a Fast Mile.
5 Colts Lose All Three in Baltimore.
Results in Newport's Tennis Tourney.
First America Cup Race Set for Sept. 7.
7 Boys' Brigades of America in Camp.
Fire Causes $350,000 Loss in Milwaukee.
8 Dunning Insane Asylum on Dress Parade.
Building Crimes in New York.
A. R. U. Directors Released from Jail.
9 Railroads Make No Tonnage Pool.
10 Labor's Rate of Pay.
Story of Life in Ecuador.
Insurance Affairs.
Lake Marine News.
12 Western Knights Pass Through Chicago.
School Board Rejects Civil Service.

MANY MARRIAGES IN "SMOKY ROW."

Women Ordered to Leave Lemont Find Husbands—Barkeeper Shot.

Mayor McCarthy's order for all the women in the "Smoky row" saloons in Lemont to leave before 6 o'clock last night was evaded the some fifty of them who found men to marry them, and thus secured immunity. Twenty disreputable women took their departure for points along the canal and Chicago.

The dive-keepers are much disheartened and say they might as well close up for good now. It is the opinion of the police that "Smoky row" will be only a memory within two months.

Jim Kirke, a saloonkeeper at Sag Bridge, shot and fatally injured his barkeeper, Charles Johnson, yesterday in a quarrel over wages. Sag has twenty saloons, but three of which pay license, and a succession of drunken brawls has prevailed there for a week. Work on the canal at that point has been almost suspended, as foremen and men are constantly in the saloons.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

J. L. Landes Attacked at Clark and Van Buren Streets.

One of the boldest attempts at highway robbery that has been made for some time occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock near Clark and Van Buren streets.

J. L. Landes, a merchant in business at No. 19 West Madison street, while walking south on the west side of Clark street, just south of Van Buren, was suddenly attacked by three men, one of whom struck him in the face, while the other held his hands, and the third attempted to rifle his pockets. The street was crowded with people, but no assistance was rendered Landes until Policeman K. Phelan came to his rescue. A sample case which Landes carried was grabbed by one of the thieves, but in his haste to escape it was dropped in a hallway. Landes was thrown to his knees, but the man who had held him last was captured by Phelan. The prisoner was placed in charge of a second policeman, who was attracted by the disturbance, while Phelan gave chase to his accomplices, who succeeded, however, in making their escape. Phelan's prisoner was locked up at the Harrison Street Station upon charges of attempted robbery and assault. He gave the name of James Stanton. Landes received no serious injuries.

RECOMMENDS SPOFFORD'S REMOVAL.

Secretary Carlisle Asks Cleveland to Dismiss the Librarian.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle has forwarded to the President the report of William E. Meyers, expert Treasury accountant, in the case of Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. The Secretary recommends that Spofford be removed and that proper steps be taken to recover the full amount of the deficit.

Mr. Spofford has real estate investments in Washington, New York, Virginia, and other places and considerable holdings in stocks and bonds and is well to do. The Librarian's friends say that he is only guilty of carelessness in the matter of accounts, and it is generally believed that no punishment can follow except removal from office by the President, whose personal appointee he is.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The corn, hay, and fruit crops of Virginia are the largest for ten years.

The State convention of the Christian Endeavor Society opened at Erie, Pa.

Archibald H. Sutherland of Delavan, Wis., has been appointed a cadet at West Point.

The foreclosure sale of the Denver City cable railway company has been postponed to Sept. 10.

Jesse Isborg, crazed by religion, fatally wounded his landlady at Pine Bluff, Ark., and killed himself.

The steamer Amaranth has arrived at Watertown, N. Y with Secretary Carlisle and party on board.

Dr. Brooks, who has been missing at Little Rock, Ark., several days, was found murdered in a ravine near the city.

Seventeen of the twenty-three rioters were convicted at Winston, N. C., and sentenced to work on the county roads.

The Mississippi Cottonwood Association at Memphis, Tenn., elected F. E. Crosman President and G. D. Burgess Secretary.

The trial of Theodore Durrant was resumed at San Francisco after a delay of nearly a week caused by the Judge's illness.

The Society of American Florists at Pittsburg elected William Scott of Buffalo President, W. T. Stewart Secretary, and H. B. Peatty Treasurer.

Editor Peter Kiernan of the Telegram at New Orleans, La., was indicted for charging that the District-Attorney was bribed not to enforce the Sunday law.

Capt. Wynne and two other officials of the Cumberland railroad were shot trying to quell a fight at a negro excursion near Middlesboro, Ky. All will recover.

Miss Carrie Forehand was to marry J. P. Parker at Atlanta, Ga. She was ready, but at the appointed hour he married his cousin, Miss Anna Willcox in another city.

The Rev. W. J. Cleveland has left South Dakota for the scene of the recent Indian trouble at Jackson's Hole, Wyo., to investigate the causes leading to the difficulty at the request of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia.

Gov. Altgeld has pardoned John Keenan, sentenced to life imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary for the murder of George Hossler in Chicago in 1890 while Keenan was in the act of robbing the Hossler's house. It was proven on the trial that Keenan was in jail in Chicago on the day of the murder.

LAST EDITION.

FRANCE NOT SO FIRM

Is Weakening in Its Attitude in the Waller Case.

ACCORDED ACCESS TO HIM

Ambassador Eustis Expects Proceedings in the Case Soon.

CHAINED TO SHIP'S DECK.

French Accused of Unnecessary Cruelty in the Case.

MATTER EXCITES MUCH INTEREST

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, authorizes the statement that information has been received from Ambassador Eustis, in response to urgent instructions cabled him some three weeks ago, that the record of the proceedings and evidence in the court-martial of Mr. Waller at Tamatave is expected to reach Paris toward the end of this month.

Mr. Eustis also reports that access to Mr. Waller has been accorded to him after repeated and urgent requests made on the reiterated orders of the Department of State. The department not having been advised whether Mr. Eustis has taken advantage of this permission to delegate a competent deputy to visit the prison near Clairvaux, where Mr. Waller is at present confined, and confer with him, Mr. Adee has instructed him by telegraph that he should do so at once, if not already done.

Mr. Adee adds that this result, reached after repeated telegraphic instructions, shows the constant activity of the Department of State in Mr. Waller's case, and it is hoped that the production of the evidence before the court-martial will enable the department to form a judgment touching the conviction of Mr. Waller.

The international right of this government to demand the evidence upon which conviction was reached in order that it may determine its action in the case is unquestionable, and is fortified by abundant precedent.

In the case of the American citizens lately tried by court-martial in Honolulu on charges of treason to the Government of the Hawaiian Republic, the proceedings of the court were asked for and the documents were promptly forthcoming.

The delay of the French Government in responding to the first demands of the United States in Mr. Waller's case has not been fully explained, although it was [illegible] that the record and proceedings of the court which tried him remained in fact in Tamatave, notwithstanding that Consul at that place was informed on April 17 that it had already at that date been sent to France, and the delay has been occasioned by the necessity of sending for it.

The department has no later information of the movements of Mrs. Waller and her four children since the dispatch of Consul Campbell at Port Louis, Mauritius, announcing that under the department's cabled instructions to provide them with passage home they were to sail from that place for France on the 20th of this month on their way to the United States.

Mr. Eustis has been instructed to take care of Mrs. Waller and the children on their arrival in France and to furnish them with passage to the United States by steamer.

NO DEMAND YET IN WALLER CASE.

Plain Statement of the Facts Given Out at Washington.

Paris, Aug. 22.—A semi-official note was issued today saying it was inexact that the United States Government has demanded the release of Mr. John L. Waller and the payment of an indemnity on account of his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment by a court-martial on the Island of Madagascar, where Mr. Waller was formerly a United States Consul.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—The following is given in official circles as a fair statement of the Waller case, so far as the facts have been reported to the United States:

There is no doubt that while in a country occupied by the French Mr. Waller wrote letters to the people the French were opposing. These letters were traced to him and were made the pretext for his arrest and conviction. This arrest and conviction were irregular.

His trial was not fair, and during his imprisonment, both before and after conviction, he was treated with great harshness. He was brought to France, chained to the deck of a steamer, and, though ill and suffering, he was imprisoned without proper care.

The French Government has not explained in any satisfactory manner the irregular arrest and trial. It has been attempted to excuse it by saying that in time of war military courts are different from civil proceedings in times of peace, but this explanation, in the opinion of the United States, does not meet the case, and in the opinion of the State Department there is still a strong probability that Waller's treatment was due to the concessions he claimed in Madagascar.

When the case was first presented to the Department of State it appears that there was little that could be done for Waller. The first evidence furnished by the French Government of Waller's indiscretions made his case look doubtful, but later developments, including the failure of the French Government to explain the irregular proceeding of the trial and the unnecessarily harsh and inhuman treatment of the prisoner, and the demonstrated fact that Waller had some equity rights, at least, in Madagascar, made his case appear in a far better light.

In view of what has come to light as a result of later inquiries, it is held that the United States has good ground for demanding Waller's release and indemnity for his wrongs.

The Temps publishes a letter from Tamatave, Madagascar, which says the French are incensed at the commander of the American cruiser Castine for refusing a salute to the garrison and to accord other customary courtesies on the ground that America has not recognized the French protectorate. The Americans have also caused irritation by persisting in a personal investigation of the Waller case.

The Tamatave letter adds that the commander of the Castine consulted the United States Consul in not saluting the garrison.

LOSSES ON THE STEAMER SEAWOOD.

Americans Have Not Yet Filed Their Claims—Story of the Wreck.

London, Aug. 23.—The steamer of the London, Brighton and South Coast

(Continued on seventh page.)

Dieppe steamer Seaford, sunk in collision with the freight steamer Lyon Tuesday afternoon, for compensation for losses sustained. The amount of compensation due will be decided by the Admiralty Court, which will inquire into the causes of the disaster. The London, Brighton and South Coast railroad, which also owns the steamship line to which both vessels belong, loses $300,000 on the sinking of the Seaford alone.

Mrs. Seaman of Milwaukee talking over the sinking of the Seaford today said:

'I was sitting on the port side of the deck with my mother and son just before the collision. They was a heavy fog over the channel. Suddenly the Lyon seemed to rise like a phantom from the water. Then there was a crash and every one was thrown down on deck. But there was no panic and even the women passengers were quiet. I lost everything except a hand-bag.

DOUBTS RESULT OF A CONFERENCE.

Balfour Does Not Believe International Monetary Agreement Possible.

London, Aug. 22.—In the House of Commons today the First Lord of the Treasury, the Rt.-Hon. A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir John Leng, Liberal, member for Dundee, who asked whether he would advise the government to invite an international monetary conference, said:

I am and always have been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues and I do not believe that an international agreement would result from an international conference.

The Maybrick Case.

T. P. O'Connor referred to the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is serving a term of imprisonment in prison for poisoning her husband and for whose pardon numerous petitions have been presented to the Home Secretary, both from English and American sources.

Mr. O'Connor said in regard to her that there was an intense feeling of dissatisfaction, both among American men and women, with the trial and conviction, and he believed that the Lord Chief-Justice shared this dissatisfaction. He thought the time had come when there should be a revision of the unfortunate woman's sentence.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the Home Department, replied that in view of the strong feeling which prevailed, he would consider it his duty to inquire into the case, as the result of the representations made by Mr. O'Connor.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS MUCH ALARMED.

Wants England to Resent French Interference with the Railway.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 22.—The expected stoppage of the railway by French warships causes great excitement. Here it is felt that this is a crucial point where England must make a determined stand against French aggression or else sacrifice Newfoundland's prosperity, which chiefly depends upon the development of internal resources, made available by the completion of the railway.

Premier Whitaway has started for Bay of Islands, where trouble is expected to arise. The British gunboat Buzzard leaves tomorrow to reinforce the flagship Cleopatra, now near the disputed coast.

Considerable correspondence is taking place between the local ministry and the Salisbury government relating to the matter. England's course is watched with anxiety.

TO SETTLE THE BOLIVIA DISPUTE.

Protocol Referring Peru's Complaint to Arbitration Will Be Signed Aug. 26.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 22.—[Copyright Special Cable to New York Wold.]—A protocol referring Peru's dispute with Bolivia to arbitration will be signed here at 3 p. m., Aug. 26, next Monday.

On the same date and on the same hour the Peruvian Minister to La Paz will be received by the Bolivian Government. Peruvian government troops arrived today at Payta, the seaport on the northern frontier, lately seized by guerrillas.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held to consider the treaty settling the claim of Chile in regard to the boundary, only the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Ichasi, voted for the treaty as proposed, the other four Ministers voting in the negative and vigorously opposing the measure. President Baptista was silent, but after the meeting was over said: "I do, as President, accept, approve, and will sustain the treaty. I will also take the responsibility of sending it to the Congress for ratification."

Evidence in Mexican Duel Case.

Mexico City, Aug. 22.—The fourth session of the court in the Verastegui-Romero case was held today. Gen. Rocha denied that one man fired before the other. Barajas, husband of the woman who was publicly rumored to be the cause of the duel, testified at length, denying everything but the offensive remarks of Verastegui regarding Romero, and alleging that his wife was above reproach, being merely frivolous in conduct. Both parties to the duel were inmates in his house. The Public Prosecutor alleged that Barajas had been several times in prison and once charged with forging a letter.

Revolutionary Movement at Odessa.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Cologne Zeitung from Warsaw says that a revolutionary movement, connected with which many arrests have been made, was recently discovered at Odessa. The movement was an extensive one and agitators, it appears, have been stirring up the people in the west and southwest, who are described as being exceedingly restless and ready to break out in open revolt. It is doubtful if a general rising will take place. The government seems to be prepared for any event.

Cannot Bind the United States.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Officials of the State Department when asked if the declaration by Great Britain that Hawaii's course towards British subjects involved in the last insurrection was proper would affect in any way the claims of the United States made on behalf of certain of its citizens involved in the same affair said as United States and Great Britain were not working in conjunction the action of Great Britain could not bind the United States.

No Americans Injured.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary Adee today received a note from Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, saying that the Turkish Government had informed him a thorough investigation had been made of the alleged outrages on Americans at Tarsus. The result of these investigations, he wrote, was to the effect that the cook in the family of Prof. Christie of St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus had been assaulted by native Turks, and that no Americans were concerned in the matter nor injured.

Guard for Panama Canal.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 22.—[New York World Cable.]—The Panama Canal company has agreed to pay the government $120,000 a year for military protection of property on the canal route. There will be a guard of 250 soldiers.

Claim Against Colombia.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 22.—The United States Legation has lodged a complaint against the Republic of Colombia on behalf of Mr. Cherry, the holder of a concession for the Cauca railroad

Foreign Brevities.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

At the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at London, Mr. Keep of Detroit and Mr. T. D. West of Pennsylvania read papers on the test for cast-iron.

Charles R. Bishop, First Vice-President of the Bank of California of San Francisco, contributed $800,000 to schools and societies in the Hawaiian Islands.

A severe earthquake has shaken the town of Coin in Andalusia, twenty-one miles west of Malaga. Serious damage has been done. Coin has a population of about 10,000.

The President of the English Board of Agriculture has decided that it is not necessary to send experts into Canada to inquire into the existence of pleuro-pneumonia.

At a meeting of the Milford Dock company in London today, the Chairman announced it was probable that a director would go to America to discuss proposals submitted to them in regard to the Atlantic service.

Equdorian dispatches show that Gen. Alfaro's campaign is not as successful as his cable dispatches to his many friends indicate. A government dispatch says the legitimate forces attacked Ambato triumphed over the Radicals.

The Political Committee of the National Liberal club is summoning a national conference of Liberals at London for Oct. 29 and 30 in order to consider the results of the general election and to discuss the political situation in general.

HARVEY COUNCIL CORRECTS ITS RECORD

License Matter Is Referred to a Special Committee.

Harvey's Board of Aldermen all turned out last night and though no attempt was made to issue licenses to the several applicants known to be in waiting, the stormiest meeting which has yet been held in Harvey's council chamber followed.

The surprise of the evening came when a resolution was introduced by Ald. Kirk authorizing the clerk to make certain alterations in the record of the meeting of July 30, the date of passing the license ordinance. A long and bitter wrangle ensued in which the temperance men were accused of trickery in attempting the defeat license.

"If you fellows want to beat us on this license business beat us on the square; don't manipulate the books to do it," said one.

Ald. Hutton wished to know if the gentleman meant to accuse the temperance Aldermen of falsifying the record.

"I make no such accusation as against any person, but there isn't a man present who does not know that the word ordinances was used in the original motion." The Mayor here remarked that it was only a question of veracity, and that when Ald. Ranger of the "drys" stated that he couldn't remember hearing Gage questioned by the Mayor or making any admissions it was not to be wondered at since he, Ranger, did not seem to have remembered anything of the original motion.

"Put me on oath," said Ranger, "and I will show you what I remember." Just here word was sent in to Ranger and Dean not to longer oppose the resolution but to vote with "wets" in the affirmative. The roll was then called and the resolution as read was adopted, two of the four temperance men voting no and the balance of the Council yes.

The following is the resolution as read:

Whereas, At the meeting of this Council held July 30, 1895, a motion was made and unanimously carried that the Council suspend the rules for the evening and pass ordinance; and,

Whereas, The clerk of this Council in recording the minutes in the motion book wrote the word "ordinance" instead of ordinances and at the next meeting when the minutes were read for approval by the clerk he read the word "ordinance" as "ordinances" and when the Mayor called his attention to the fact that he had entered the word "ordinance" in his book while he had read it "ordinances" the clerk said he would change the same to correspond to the reading thereof; and,

Whereas, The minutes as thus corrected were approved at said meeting. I now move that the clerk be directed to correct his minutes in accordance with the facts; that this motion be spread upon the records and the word "ordinance" as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of July 30 be made to read "ordinances" in that portion of the minutes providing for suspension of the rule.

The next move was a request by Kirk that Clerk Gage make the correction then and there. This the Mayor ordered, but the clerk refused to comply until he had legal advice. Kirk then moved that inasmuch as the clerk refused to obey the instructions of the board he should be deposed and a clerk pro tem. appointed. Ald. Applegate of the "wets" here came to Gage's assistance by way of a protest against harsh measures. "He only wants to be right," said Applegate, "the same as we do."

Before the Mayor could reply Gage arose and declared that he was elected regularly to do his duties and that he would not be bluffed or scared by anybody, but would get legal advice. The Mayor said he understood Gage had positively refused to obey the board, but so long as he only asked for reasonable time in which to make sure of his position he would grant it. The crowd cheered and Gage looked somewhat relieved. The original liquor license as passed July 30 was then brought up, read, and referred to a special committee as a precautionary measure in the event of the action of July 30 being set aside.

Monday night, in the event of a favorable decision from Judge Gibbons, a special meeting will issue licenses.

EVANSTON WOMEN ENTER CRUSADE.

Join Their Husbands in the Fight on the Industrial School.

South Evanston women are vieing with their husbands in the crusade against the Illinois Industrial School. A meeting of prominent women of South Evanston was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Dr. McKinnie, in which they decided to take an active part in the meeting to be held this evening at the residence of Ald. Knox.

A lengthy set of resolutions was also drawn up which will be presented at tonight's meeting. The women claim to know many things concerning the school which have never been made public and which they will make known at tonight's meeting if they think it necessary.

Mrs. Mary C. Bundy, Chairman of the Philanthropic Department of the Chicago Woman's club, presided last night. Others present were Mesdames W. F. Burns, William Cooper, Forbush, Warren, Woods, Muhlenning, Judson, Wolf, Goodrich, and Halsey.

At tonight's meeting, which will be held at the residence of Ald. Knox, invitations have been issued to sixty citizens of Evanston and members of the Board of Trustees of the school. Charges will be formulated, to which affidavits will be made, and resolutions adopted requesting that the school be removed outside the City of Evanston.

STEAMER SINKS NEAR MONTREAL.

Knights Templar Aboard, but All Get Off in Safety.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Steamer Terrebonne, from Kingston to Montreal with several commanderies of Knights Templar on board, struck a reef at the foot of Cascade Rapids and sank shortly after in the entrance to Lachine Canal.

All the passengers were landed safely. The low water in the river was the cause of the steamer striking the rocks.

WILL PROSECUTE LUMBER COMPANIES.

Buyers of Wood Stolen from Government Lands to Be Sued.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Suits aggregating over half a million dollars will soon be filed by the government against certain big lumber companies and turpentine distilleries in the lower part of the State. Special Agent Forbes today forwarded to Washington a voluminous mass of testimony, showing that off of 2,300 acres of fine forest land belonging to the government 13,654 trees, yielding over 5,000,000 feet of lumber, had been cut.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A TRAIN AT BUTTE.

Dynamite Exploded Under a Car Filed with Passengers.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—An attempt was made tonight by some unknown miscreant to blow up the 10:30 eastbound Northern Pacific passenger train by placing a stick of dynamite in a "frog" at a junction half a mile east of the city. Nearly the whole train passed over the dynamite before it exploded. The last coach, filled with passengers, was badly shattered, but no one was injured.

WILL NOT BUILD A ROAD IN CHICAGO.

Baltimore Railroad Has No Intention of Putting Up a New Terminal.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—Gen. Smith, Acting President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, said today the company had no purpose of building an elevated track along Dearborn street, Chicago, and a new terminal, as reported from that city.

Take Little Stock in the Story.

Very little importance is attached by the police to the reported discovery of a one-story brick building at No. 65 Sobieski street, which was formerly used by H. H. Holmes and P. B. Quinlan in their glass making business. Yesterday afternoon Detective Sergeants Fitzpatrick and Norton were sent to the building to see if the people in the neighborhood knew of anything that would be of importance in the case. While he took this action Inspector Fitzpatrick said he thought the labor would be only lost.

Preparing for the Next Campaign.

The Executive committee of the Hebrew American Republican League held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening. President John Ritter presided. Plans for the next campaign were discussed and a committee was appointed to look about the different wards of the city and report at the next meeting what would be the probable amount of funds necessary to fairly out the proposed work.

MAD ACTS OF CHINESE

ATTACK UPON AMERICAN MISSION NEAR FOO CHOW CONFIRMED.

Fanatics Wild with Rage Attempt to Drive Out All Foreigners—Chinese Minister at Washington Expresses Regret and Says the Edict Recently Issued by the Emperor Is Severe and Rioters Will Be Severely Punished—Political Feeling Cause of Outrages.

London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says that the Chinese soldiers stationed at Tien-Tsin revolted yesterday and assembled outside the gates of Li Hung Chang's Yamen, clamoring for their arrears of pay. Later they attacked a number of shops in the city and killed over a hundred persons.

A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong this afternoon confirms the dispatch from Hongkong announcing the attack upon the American mission near Foo Chow and a dangerous state of the populace of that city.

According to the Times dispatch the American school was situated just outside of the west gate of Foo Chow. The dispatch adds:

"The situation at Ku Cheng is unchanged. Capt. John S. Newell of the United States cruiser Detroit, and Dr. Hart have gone there from Foo Chow."

More anti-foreign placards and pamphlets are being distributed at Canton.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Officials in the State Department said that it was probable the riot was one which was reported to the State Department several days ago as occurring at Yung Fu, a place not far from Foo Chow. The facts in the case correspond so closely to the report of the Yung Fu affair that it is believed the same report having reached Hongkong was cabled as a new outrage. Minister Denby was informed of the Yung Fu affair and this will be investigated by the commission which has gone to Ku Cheng.

Edict of the Emperor.

The Chinese Minister expressed regret at the occurrence through his interpreter. It is freely admitted at the legation that in the present state of feeling in China, growing out of the ignorance and prejudices of the natives, and especially because of the recent war, all foreigners in the interior of China are in more or less danger. The hope is expressed at the legation that the missionaries will recognize this state of things and will seek the treaty ports until the excitement subsides and normal conditions are restored.

The most confidence is expressed at the legation of the intention of the Chinese Imperial Government to protect the Christian missions as far as possible, and the last edict from the Emperor issued within the last ten days is quoted as evidence of this intention.

A quite full synopsis of this document has been received by cable at the legation. It is entirely in the interest of the Christians and is directed especially to the high Chinese officials. They are asked to see that the lives and property of all Christians, both foreign and native, are protected at all times.

The edict also commands the lower officials and the people generally to observe this behest, and closes by saying that any violation of the order will be severely punished.

Confidence is also expressed at the legation in the thoroughness of the investigation into the recent riots, and it is believed there that as soon as the imperial will can be made known the American and English Consuls will be admitted to the hearings.

New York, Aug. 22.—At the headquarters of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions Dr. A. B. Leonard said today that no news had been received there from China relating to the reported massacre of the missionaries near Foo Chow. Dr. Leonard said that Dr. George B. Smythe, who represents the Methodist missions in that part of the country, had been instructed two weeks ago to communicate with the home office as soon as anything serious happened. As Dr. Smythe has not been heard from Dr. Leonard entertains but little anxiety regarding the missionaries in China.

At the offices of the Presbyterian and Baptist Foreign Missionary Societies it was stated that there was but little property belonging to these sects in the territory where the massacre is said to have occurred.

A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says H. M. S. Rainbow left Fuchau yesterday for Yokohama, though its presence at Fuchau is urgently needed.

WOUNDED CUBANS PUT TO DEATH.

Reported Atrocities by Spanish Soldiers in the Santiago de Cuba District.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Reliable advices from Cuba via steamer Mascotte indicate that the Spaniards, in their efforts to suppress the rebellion, are perpetrating atrocities as horrible as those attributed to the Kurds in Armenia.

A few days ago Capt. Garrido, a Spaniard operating with a company of 200 men in the Santiago de Cuba District, discovered a hospital where nearly 100 wounded insurgents had taken refuge.

Garrido ordered the helpless men put to death in the most cruel manner. He refused to allow them to be shot, but made his soldiers chop up the victims with swords.

The wounded insurgents were literally dismembered by the Spanish butchers. This atrocious act, together with the execution of Capt. Domingo Mugica at Matanzas July 20, has greatly inflamed the people against the Spaniards, and many prominent Cubans heretofore loyal to Spain are now joining the insurgents.

The insurgent leaders, it is said, have resolved to retaliate for these butcheries, and will put to death all Sanish prisoners and order that no prisoners be taken hereafter.

Insurgents think the execution of Mugica indicate Spain has resolved on a no quarter campaign. Mugica was captured about three miles north of Jovellanos, and was shot as a traitor to Spain.

He was about 28 years old and came of one of the best families in Matanzas. A private dispatch received here states that Mugica died like a hero, shouting "Viva Cuba libre" as the Spanish soldiers fired.

The insurgents are now in possession of that part of Cuba lying between Colon and Cape Maysi, which is fully two-thirds of the island.

Martinez Campos apparently realizes the hopelessness of the situation, for in an interview with Gen. Arderius, his brother-in-law, he stated that he feared Cuba was lost.

Campos said he did not have the money necessary to carry on the war, and that his troops were poorly fed and completely demoralized.

Spanish officials are taking all they can get their hands on. The town of Sancti Spiritus is almost completely deserted. Every able bodied man has left and joined the insurgents under Roloff and Sanchez.

Yesterday only two steamers were in the Port of Havana, the Mascotte and Aransas. All others are reducing their schedules and still sustaining heavy losses.

Business throughout the city is stagnated and a financial panic will result at an early day. There is but little tobacco in the market and the prices charged are exorbitant.

Merchants realize the fact that no matter which way the war may turn the outlook for Havana is very gloomy for years to come.

SPANISH GENERAL RETURNS HOME.

Reported Discontent and Revolutions Against the Government at Home.

Havana, Cuba, Aug. 17.—[New York World Special Correspondence.]—The Spanish mail steamer that left yesterday for Europe had as a passenger Gen. Bazan, who was in command of the Spanish forces in the vicinity of Guantanamo. His career as a soldier and General in this campaign against the insurgents has been unfortunate, for he has been severely defeated several times, losing a very important battle near Filipina, where over 300 of his men were killed or wounded. He returns home under the plea of sickness, having obtained two months' leave of absence.

Calixto Garcia Iaguez, a leader of the ten years' war, is said to have landed with an expedition from some point in Central America. After the treaty of Lanjon was signed in 1878 he was taken prisoner and tried to commit suicide by shooting himself in the mouth; he was saved, however, and subsequently was banished to Spain, where he was given a situation as clerk in the Bank of Spain. When the insurrection began last February he disappeared, and had not been heard of since his arrival in Central America was reported.

During the last week eighteen fatalities of yellow fever reported in this city. In the country the epidemic is said to be fearful. The weather has not cooled in the least and the air continues heavy and saturated with moisture.

Four new rebel bands of importance have been organized in Mantanzas Province. They are said to be well armed and to have plenty of ammunition.

The packing of tobacco in Remedios and Santa Clara is coming to an end. A great many men who have been thus employed are joining the insurgents, while those who will take no part in the revolution are leaving for other parts of the island.

The Mayor was taken prisoner so as to prevent him from giving the alarm. The revolutionists left the town at midnight after confiscating the city funds. They are being pursued by the civil guards. In Gandia and Deira crowds have cheered for the Republic of Spain.

Telegrams from Spain today report the beginning of revolutionary trouble in Spain. It was expected long before the Cuban revolution broke out, which came just in time to check the plans of the republican party in Spain.

In Chevar, near Castleton, some twenty-five men rose in arms, entered the town, and their leader issued a proclamation ordering all residents to give up their weapons and forbidding any one to leave the town.

The republicans are actively engaged in starting the revolution, particularly at those seaports where troops are being shipped to Cuba. This news has greatly encouraged the Cuban insurgents.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—There can be no doubt that Cuba will win her independence, said Mrs. Jose Roderiguez today.

Mrs. Roderiguez is the wife of the Cuban leader who won fame in the ten years' war. She comes to New York directly from the seat of active hostilities in Cuba. She continued:

Puerto Principe had a population of 50,000 at the beginning of the revolution. Most of the able-bodied citizens have joined the patriots leaving the city in the hands of 3,000 Spaniards That is the situation today.

Gen. Gomez has a cordon of sharpshooters posted in strong positions, entirely surrounding the town. They are well protected behind rocks and trees and are carrying out a carefully laid plan of campaign—that is, to make no open attack on the city, but to shoot to kill every man who appears outside the city.

Gomez would capture the town any day, but he understands very well that among the inhabitants are the wives and children of many of the patriots in the field. They would be subjected to unnecessary danger and terror. Nothing would be gained by such a sacrifice. It is the men who are fighting under the Spanish flag that the Cubans are after.

The Spanish outposts are simply targets for the insurgent sharpshooters, and the soldiers are picked off by the dozens every day.

The yellow-fever is worse than has been reported. It is spreading rapidly, owing to the presence of large bodies of unacclimated persons. They are naturally filthy and know nothing of the precautions necessary to prevent disease. But we are informed by friends in the field with Gen. Gomez that there had been no fever among his troops up to the time of our leaving the island. The yellow-fever situation is serious for Spain.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—A local paper prints the following:

"Headquarters were opened in this city this city this afternoon looking toward the success of an expedition already partially organized in behalf of the freedom of Cuba. The nucleus of the expedition consists of 100 picked men who are ready to go at any time. The method of procedure is secret, but the leaders, all of whom are prominent, say there exists no doubt about the tranfer of the men to the island. Orrville Shelby, son of 'Fighting' Gen. Joe Shelby, is said to be at the head of the movement."

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 22.—[Special Cable to the New York World.]—The Cubans here practice great self-denial in order to support the insurrection at home. The sum of $1,300, collected by a woman, has just been sent from this point to Cuba.

SPAIN MUST MAKE CONCESSIONS.

London Times Says Autonomy Is a Bitter Pill, but Must Be Swallowed.

London, Aug. 22.—The Havana correspondent of the Times, writing of the gravity of the situation there, urges the necessity of large concessions in the direction of autonomy or also even loyal Cubans will drift into disloyalty.

The only alternative is a costly campaign in men and money, the correspondent adds, followed by the occupation of the island by 60,000 men for a decade.

In an editorial on the foregoing the Times also says:

The failure of Campos to suppress the rebellion has caused bitter disappointment in Madrid. We sympathize heartily with Spain's patriotic determination to hold Cuba at any sacrifice, and we admire her energy, however misdirected, in resisting projects for further disintegration and plots concocted in foreign countries to foment rebellion among her subjects. At the same time it is suicidal folly for a nation obstinately to refuse to look facts in the face.

Englishmen have no desire to see Cuba separated from Spain. The movement for annexation to America is opposed by most intelligent and independent Americans of all parties, and for obvious political reasons annexation to America would be regarded with little favor by British statesmen.

We should be well pleased if Spain were able to arrive at a practical settlement with her rebellious subjects, but that demands a quality of statesmanship far higher than has yet been displayed, and if Gen. Campos is to gain a victory he must show greater energy and ingenuity than hitherto. Gen. Campos only opened his eyes after the fight at Bayamo July 12 to the fact that the insurgents were armed, disciplined, and provided with ammunition.

Without the havoc which yellow fever and dissentery have played and will play with the troops arriving at this sickly season, the constant and aimless marching and counter-marching of the last three months, would itself have sufficed to invalid men wholesale without help from epidemic disease.

A remarkable characteristic in the spread of the rebellion is the higher strata of society now joining the insurgent ranks.

Gen. Campos has tried to treat with the rebels and has failed; he has tried to suppress them and has failed; he has tried to patch up a reconciliation and has equally failed. The rebels have been quick to profit by his mistakes. A three years' campaign will cost Spain $30,000,000 sterling, which she cannot afford.

Giving autonomy will be a bitter pill, but unless it is swallowed the embryo movement for annexation to America may gather strength until it becomes irresistible.

Mrs. Washburne's Suit at Law Continued.

The case of Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne against the Spiegel House Furniture company was continued until Aug. 28 in Justice Everett's court yesterday afternoon on motion of the defendants attorneys. This is the case in which Mrs. Washburne seeks to recover $7 which she advanced on a bill of goods which were never delivered to her because she refused to sign the contract presented by the firm after making the first payment.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 22.—The negro Jones, who murdered Whitman Belzover at Tillar some time since, and broke jail at Monticello a few days ago, and shot James Bennett, a prominent young man, while resisting arrest, was lynched last night at Monticello by a mob of twenty-five men. The mob had to cut into the jail. A new sea grass rope was placed around his neck, and he was swung up to a limb and riddled with bullets.

Albert Opeola Bitten by a Mastiff.

Albert Opeola, No. 789 West Seventeenth street, was bitten by a mastiff yesterday as he was passing No. 708 West Seventeenth street, the residence of Frank Kars, who owns the dog. His left arm was badly lacerated.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

FOR THE PALE METAL

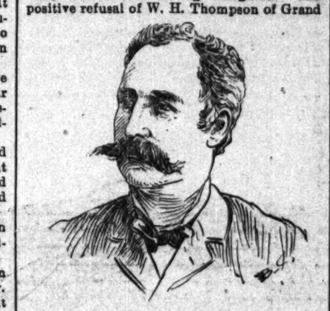
NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DENOUNCES CLEVELAND.

Platform Demands the Free and Unlimitage Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1—But One Voice Raised in Support of the Existing System—Nominations Made Without a Contest After Certain Difficulties in the Way of Obtaining the Consent of Candidates Are Overcome.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Nearly 500 Democrats met in State convention here today. Many of them traveled 400 miles or more for the sake of adopting a platform pledging their undying devotion to the cause of free silver. It was the only live question to engage the attention of the convention. Nobody cared who was put upon the State ticket, and no candidate put in an appearance seeking honors. It was simply a free silver love feast, and the opposition, what little there was, could not muster courage enough to follow up its protest.

At noon representatives had arrived from every county except Kesapaha. The free silver men there neglected to convene in time to select delegates.

The office sought the man in the preliminary conferences among delegates. The positive refusal of W. H. Thompson of Grand



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Island to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court was deeply regretted by the delegates and efforts made at once to find some representative free silver man.

John D. Howe of Omaha was suggested and every delegate was for him if he would accept. Judge Howe is now out in the mountains and communications were at once opened with him to secure, if possible, his consent to accept the nomination. The State Central committee met in the Paxton café at 11 o'clock and distributed tickets to the delegates and made preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the convention at Creighton Theater hall at 2:30 o'clock.

W. J. Bryan was on hand early in the day, and spent the morning hours in explaining his views of the action of the Democrats of Ohio in refusing to declare for free silver. Brice's barrel and the plank in the platform denouncing the McKinley bill he held were responsible for the administration indorsement.

Difficulty About the Chairman.

It was 2:40 o'clock when Chairman Smythe called the convention to order. John C. Thompson of Tremont was to have been the Temporary Chairman but he begged off, and the Hon. T. M. Davies of Beatrice was named for the place. He said he did not have his extemporaneous speech prepared and asked the pleasure of the convention. T. J. Morgan of Cass and N. P. Nelson were named as Temporary Secretaries. Committees were appointed as follows:

Resolutions—W. J. Bryan of Lancaster, Charles H. Brown of Douglas, C. G. Ryan of Hall, George W. Doane of Douglas, C. D. Caspar of Butler, C. J. Bowlby of Saline, C. P. Falt of Gage.

Permanent Organization—J. A. Connor of Douglas, Keingher of Nemaha, A. W. Edwards of Lancaster, Holland of Saline, Taimadge of Lancaster.

The latter committee reported first and asked the convention to indorse its selection of Edgar Howard of Sarpy County for Chairman. It was so ordered. Mr. Howard spoke a few moments, denouncing the A. P. A. as an enemy to good government and declared that free silver Democrats had framed the Federal Constitution; in fact, free coinage of silver was one of the basic doctrines of simonpure Democracy.

The routine business of the convention was railroaded and the bulk of it side-tracked. A goldite from Boyd County had the temerity to present the merits of a contest to which he was a party. He was ousted.

Chairman Smythe named Dr. Blackburn of Holt County for Regent of the State University and a Dodge County delegate named a Jeffersonian patriarch, Robert Rittle, for the second place. Both were nominated for Regents by acclamation without opposition. Then somebody wanted to adjourn until a man could be found who would consent to be nominated for the Supreme bench. Everybody mentioned had declined up to that time,

Not a Dozen Dissenters.

The Committee on Resolutions filed in and submitted its report, which was adopted with less than a dozen dissenters. After denouncing the A. P. A. and the Republican party for affiliating therewith, the Cleveland Democrats for sympathizing with Republicans on the money question, the platform makes this declaration:

We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

We regard the right to issue money as an attribute of sovereignty, and believe that all money needed to supplement the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution and to make the dollar so stable in its purchasing power that it will defraud neither debtor nor creditor, should be issued by the General Government as the greenbacks were issued; that such money should be redeemable in coin, the government to exercise the option by redeeming in gold or silver, whichever is most convenient for the government. We believe that all money issued by the government, whether gold, silver, or paper, should be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no citizen should be permitted to demonetize by contract that which the government makes money by law.

Ryan of Hall County presented a minority report indorsing Cleveland and his financial policy, which was tabled with noise and expedition.

After a short recess the convention nominated C. J. Phelps of Colfax County for Justice of the Supreme bench. Mr. Phelps is an attorney living at Schuyler and is not well known even in Democratic circles, but he consented to make the race.

Chairman Smythe and his State committee were continued in office with power to fill vacancies.

Ex-Congressman Bryan said of the convention: "It is a most excellent body of men. Considering the fact that there were but one Judge and two Regents to nominate it was a very large convention, much larger than used to meet here before there was any division on the money question. I think the convention did wisely in making the money question paramount in its platform. The Democracy of Nebraska is in favor of silver at 16 to 1, and if it were not for the Federal officials the gold standard Democrats could not hold caucuses in half the counties of Nebraska."

DISPLEASED WITH THEIR PLATFORM.

Ohio Democrats Go Home with Defeat of Their Ticket Before Them.

Springfield, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—All the visiting Democrats left today. Ex-Gov. Campbell, Senator Brice, and the majority of delegates left last evening. Gov. Campbell refused to talk over the nomination other than to say he did not want the nomination; that it was forced on him, but that he would win.

Brice says the prospects for winning are good. "I am pleased with the action of the convention regarding the financial plank," he said, just before leaving.

John H. Thomas, who dined Brice, Campbell, and the other leaders the evening Brice's henchmen, the Committee on Credentials, were cutting Thomas' throat by recommending the seating of the anti-Brice delegation from this county, is sore over the result of the convention. "Our delegates by right ought to have been seated," he said today. "We have determined to keep our county ticket in the field. The ticket, I suppose, is as good a one as could have been selected."

Many Democrats last evening expressed open disgust over the platform. The Cuyahoga County men, who were silver to the core, refuse to be conciliated by the convention's action in seating them.

The Monroe-doctrine incident in the convention has disgusted scores. Gen. Finley, who introduced the patriotic resolution, openly expressed his displeasure at the convention's hesitation in adopting it. "If it hadn't been for Campbell," said he, "the resolution would have been defeated. His speech, however, carried it through."

It is believed here now that Brice has consented to give a big check for the campaign, and that it was upon that promise that Campbell finally decided to run. Indications point, however, to the fact that Brice will let the State ticket go by the board and devote his energies to the Legislature.

A prominent Democrat from London, Madison County, was in the city today, and said that Brice had promised $5,000 to the Chairman of the Democratic Central committee there to defeat Mr. Jones, Republican nominee for Senator.

Hamilton County and Cincinnati are factors against Campbell difficult to estimate. During the stirring scenes yesterday, when Campbell was the central figure, the Hamilton County men sat in sullen silence. John B. Peasley's nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, however, may have some weight with them.

Not a Democrat in the whole convention is known to have expressed a sincere belief that the ticket would win, and no one believes Campbell has a show of getting there. If he can cut down the tremendous majority of 137,000 given McKinley it is believed he will be in good trim for the race of 1896. Here he and Brice are bound to clash, for Brice himself is known to have aspirations for the White House.

QUAY ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

Says That Nothing but Wholesale Bribery Can Defeat Him.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—United States Senator Quay came to Harrisburg this afternoon and will remain here until after the Republican State convention next Thursday. A caucus of his followers has been called to meet in this city Tuesday evening. He issued the following proclamation tonight:

The leaders of the combination against me have given up all hope of defeating me, except by means of the direct bribery of fifteen or twenty of the delegates who have hitherto been favorable to me. To accomplish this result, agents of the "combine" will be sent to almost every county in the State. These people will tempt the men who have been elected delegates with large sums of money. I hope my friends will be on their guard, and will promptly take measures to make public the efforts of the "combine" bribers, and will speedily send them to justice. Without such desperate methods it is impossible for me to lose control of the convention.

Senator Andrews of Crawford, Parker L. Waller of Pittsburg, and Sergeant-at-Arms Harrah of the State Senate are assisting Senator Quay in the final arrangements for the coming fight. Col. Gilkeson will probably arrive tomorrow and open headquarters.

WELLINGTON IS ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Outlook for Republicans in Maryland Is Unusually Bright.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Republican State committee today elected George L. Wellington, Congressman from the Sixth District, as Chairman, to succeed Harry M. Clabaugh, who has been nominated for Attorney-General. Mr. Wellington is a close friend of Lloyd Lowndes, the nominee for Governor, and to his skill as a manager is due the harmonizing of the factions in the State convention and the nomination by acclamation of Mr. Lowndes.

In accepting the Chairmanship Mr. Wellington congratulated the committee on the bright outlook for the party's success.

The Democrats are so alarmed at the growth of the anti-Gorman sentiment that Chairman Talbott has telegraphed Senator Gorman, who is at Saratoga, to come home to look after matters. A call has also been issued for a meeting of the State committee next Thursday to take some steps to stem the tide in favor of Mr. Lowndes, the Republican nominee for Governor.

Silver Argument in Missouri.

Mexico, Mo., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Congressman Riley Hall, sound-money orator, and ex-Congressman Champ Clark, the silver advocate, had a red-hot debate, lasting three hours, at Santa Fé, near here, today. The silver question was discussed pro and con. Thousands were present, and honors were divided.

HELPED TWO PRISONERS TO GET AWAY.

Three Indiana Men Arrested for Forcibly Releasing Two Boys.

Brazil, Ind., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The citizens of Ashboro, this county, are greatly excited over three of their prominent citizens forcibly securing the release of two thieves.

A few days ago burglars broke into C. L. Mace's residence, west of town, and stole considerable jewelry and valuables. Mr. Mace traced the burglars to Ashboro and when captured they were found to be Jesse and Garfield Higgenbottom, two young men who bore a good name heretofore and resided near Mace's home.

Mr. Mace and the town constable made the arrest and part of the stolen goods were found on the men. The prisoners were taken to a vacant room and the constable guarded them while Mace procured a rig to bring them to this city.

During his absence Dr. James A. Moss, Charles Thresher, and Enoch Snodd hastened to the scene, ordered the constable to release the prisoners, and upon his refusal to do so they caught the officer and held him while the prisoners escaped.

The trio was arrested by officers of this city and brought here, where they gave heavy bond to insure their appearance in the September term of the Superior court.

NEGRO DESPERADO SHOOTS TWO MEN.

Desperate Break for Liberty by Brothers at Lincoln, Ill.

Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning a negro desperado, while under arrest, shot his companion, Frank Phoenix, a negro, Private Watchman G. W. Blackford, and Mat Rodgers, Sergeant of Company G, I. N. G., who was called to the watchman's assistance, and escaped.

Two negroes were arrested in the railroad yards and taken to the door of the police station up-stairs, when one whirled and the other hugged the wall and the shooting began.

Five shots were fired and every one took effect. The officers were completely surprised, but quickly recovered and held one prisoner, but were too weak to pursue the other.

The shooter who gained the cornfields is now believed to be Albert Phoenix, hotel waiter, who was in this vicinity yesterday with Frank Phoenix, his brother, now in jail.

The desperado who escaped is 20 years old, five feet five to eight inches tall, wore dark slouch hat, dark coat, lighter pants, and carried a 38-caliber revolver and gold filled watch.

WHY DON'T THEY SUE?

LEGISLATORS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION TAKE NO ACTION.

Representatives Crafts, Thiemann, Hawley, and Berry, Brought to the Bar of Public Opinion, Persist in Their Policy of Denying Everything, but Enter No Suits for Libel and Make No Effort to Clear Their Skirts—Three of Them Respond Vaguely to Pointed Questions.

After allowing for a reasonable time in which to bring suit for libel against the newspaper which charged them with corrupt practices, THE TRIBUNE sent to the four members of the Legislature who were thus placed on trial before the bar of public opinion to give them an opportunity to enter a plea of "innocent" or "guilty." They were warned that if they persisted in remaining silent and declined to begin suits for libel the public would unquestionably find them guilty, as no innocent man would submit to such charges without an attempt at least to clear his reputation.

All of the four gentlemen protested against the false position in which they were placed, and asserted that the newspaper which made the charges ought to institute prosecutions instead of compelling them to sue in a libel case and prove their innocence. Interviews are given below which are results of talks with Representatives Clayton E. Crafts of Austin, Edgar C. Hawley of Dundee, and William Thiemann of Elk Grove. Representative Daniel S. Berry of Savanna will be given an opportunity to talk at length if he so desires. He has previously entered a general denial of the charges, but up to date, like each of the others, has begun no suit for libel.

CRAFTS HASN'T MADE UP HIS MIND.

Says He Is Presumed Innocent Until Proven Guilty—Law Is Costly.

Clayton E. Crafts, if he has a plan of action, is keeping it to himself. He says he has not made up his mind as to instituting a libel suit, but the general tenor of his talk leaves the impression he will not, as he does not seem to think damage cases of this character against newspapers are often successful.

Mr. Crafts was asked this question:

"Will you accept the challenge of the Times-Herald and begin a libel suit against that paper on account of the charges it has made as to your conduct at the regular session of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly?"

"I have not made up my mind as to what course I will pursue. There is a year in which I may institute an action of this kind, and I have plenty of time to get ready. It is not a pleasant or a profitable thing to push a libel suit against a newspaper that has plenty of money. The case could not be tried for two or three years, and the proprietor of the Times-Herald is aware of this. He is anxious to advertise his paper and the libel suit would be a means of his making money, while it would be unprofitable to me, no doubt, even if I obtained a judgment in the end."

"But, Mr. Crafts, do you not stand convicted in the public eye if you do not accept this challenge or take steps to refute the charges?"

"I do not see why I should. I always presumed a man was innocent until he was proven guilty. It is so in law, and certainly I have not been proven guilty. A charge has been made against me in the most general way. I seem to be drawn in when others are being accused."

"Do you deny the general accusation?"

"I most certainly do. I cannot deny in detail because the charge has not been made in detail. It is unfair to assume the charges are true because I do not commence a libel suit the minute they are made. I do not say I will not commence an action, as I have not made up my mind. I have never yet advised a client of mine to commence a libel suit against a newspaper. It is an easy thing to make charges against a public man, and I have known prominent public men to suffer the attack rather than go through the annoyance of fighting a libel suit. Some people will not even commence an action to collect a debt, preferring rather to lose their money to the trouble of fighting a suit. When I get rested I will decide what I will do, but I propose to take all the time I want in reaching a decision."

THINKS FISTS BETTER THAN COURTS.

Hawley Pleads Innocence, Is Too Poor to Sue, but Talks of a Licking.

Mr. Hawley enters a sweeping denial of all the charges brought against him. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. Hawley at his home in Dundee and questioned him regarding the course of action he was going to pursue in the matter.

"Mr. Hawley, what have you to say about the charges of corruption made against you by the Times-Herald?" was asked.

"The charges are absolutely false," said Mr. Hawley. "I have never been connected with any boodle transactions and am as innocent of the acts charged against me as you are. It is not necessary for and I will not enter into details, but I deny everything."

"Well, Mr. Hawley, what action do you intend to take in this matter? Are you going to sue for damages?"

"As to that," said Mr. Hawley, hesitatingly. "I cannot say at the present time. You see I am nothing but a poor farmer, and a poor one at that. My financial conditions are such at the present time that it would be almost impossible for me to bring suit. Were I to borrow sufficient money with which to prosecute my case my creditors would swoop down on it before I could pay my attorney."

"Have you retained an attorney in this matter Mr. Hawley?"

"No, sir, I have not. When in Chicago I went to see my lawyer, Judge E. H. Gary, but could not find him. I had hoped to see Mr. Crafts and Mr. Berry, but was disappointed in this also. They are as deeply interested in this affair as I am and I wished to learn what they intended to do before taking any action."

"If Mr. Crafts and Mr. Berry would unite with you in a lawsuit against the Times-Herald would you commence one?"

"I certainly would do so at once. If these two men feel as I do in this matter legal proceedings will be instituted immediately. You see we are all poor men and, in my case, in debt. Country creditors are not like city ones, and if they saw me putting much money into a lawsuit they would soon stop it, no matter how sure I was of getting a big judgment against the paper."

"Would it be necessary to raise much money, Mr. Hawley? Couldn't you get an attorney to take your case on shares?"

"Well, you see, I am nothing but a plain farmer, ignorant of the customs of lawyers, and cannot answer that. If I could I would do so. By the way," and Mr. Hawley fingered his big diamond stud as he spoke, "did you ever hear of a poor man getting a verdict for heavy damages against a rich corporation? Do you recall a single case where a newspaper ever had to pay big money for libeling a man?"

The reporter recalled one such case in particular, and so told Mr. Hawley.

"Well, it's news to me," said he. "What I should do in this case is to go down to Chicago and thrash this man Kohlsaat for printing such statements about me. I would do it, too, if it were not so ungentlemanly. I never do anything which would reflect discredit on me. If these charges are true why were they not made before a grand jury and supported by evidence instead of being kept quiet until the day before the Legislature adjourned. If Mr. Kohlsaat has a letter of mine in which I demand hush money why does he not produce it?"

"Well, Mr. Hawley, if you do not bring suit in this matter the public and press will be forced to believe you guilty as charged. The paper accusing you is a rich one, and if a judgment were secured it could be collected."

"That is all true, but I have not the money to start in with. If Berry and Crafts will unite with me we will bring suit. But there is never any hurry in such matters. It will keep and I can wait."

THIEMANN CONSULTS AN ATTORNEY.

Being Told to Do Nothing, He Follows the Advice—His Sweeping Denial.

William Thiemann was found at his substantial residence in Elk Grove. Before talking he brought out a large bundle of legislative documents to his aid. He said he had read the charges.

"Are those charges true? he was asked.

"No, sir, they are absolutely false," he replied. "Let me explain a little. When the Humphrey bill was first introduced into the Legislature it was referred to my committee. Two of the principal race tracks, Harlem and Hawthorne, are in my district. I began to receive in each day's mail petitions after petition against this bill. I then entertained that there was a widespread and representative opposition to the measure. I went to the late Speaker Meyer and asked his advice as to what I should do about calling the bill up in my committee. The Speaker advised me to let it rest. He said it was better for several good bills to be killed than for this bill to get through the House. Accordingly, I did not call the bill up."

"You consider these articles as serious charges against you, do you not?"

"Yes, so far as I can consider any newspaper attacks as serious."

"What do you purpose to do about these charges? Have you commenced or do you contemplate any action for libel?"

"I have done nothing at present. I cannot say what I shall do in the future. I have not made up my mind yet. I consulted an attorney, who said: 'When you get through fighting a rich man like Mr. Kohlsaat you will have nothing left. My advice is: Go home and take no notice of the matter.' I have so far followed his advice. I cannot say what other steps I may take. I have not yet finally decided."

"Do you not think that an honest man occupying a public office should defend his good name and character if unjustly attacked?"

"Yes; I suppose he should."

"Then, if you are innocent and unjustly accused, why don't you commence suit at once?"

"I have not decided yet."

"Have you any bank account, Mr. Thiemann?"

"No, sir; I am not rich enough."

"Did you or any person for you receive, deposit, or invest any sum of money whatever during or after the regular or special sessions?"

"No, sir; not one cent. I received nothing excepting mileage, per diem allowance, and stationery fee. I received nothing else from any source or for any purpose."

"And your final answer to the people of this State is that you have not made up your mind yet what to do about these charges against your honesty?"

"Yes, sir. I can say nothing further at present."

FLORAL CARNIVAL HELD IN COLORADO.

Prize Parade Brings Out Many Novel Decorations and Costumes.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The third annual parade of the Colorado Springs Flower Carnival Association this afternoon was viewed by 10,000 Coloradians and others, including Gov. McIntyre and staff. The route was along Cascade avenue and commanded a fine view of Pike's Peak. In the procession was a battalion of Seventh Regiment regulars from Fort Logan, under command of Maj. Hood and Capt. Quinlan, also a battalion from Perry Park in campaign slouch hats and leggings, in all 500 strong.

Features of the parade were the cowboys, a six-in-hand United States mail coach, pony and burro traps, floats and novel designs, all decorated in competition for prizes with wild, cultivated, and paper flowers. Colorado, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Colleges were represented.

The parade ran the gantlet between the grand stands under showers of bouquets. The day passed off without accident. A bicycle lantern parade and a ball at the Broadmoor Casino were held at night.

TO PERFECT THE NEW TOBACCO TRUST.

Details for Fight by Opposition Combine to Be Arranged in New York.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Executive committee of the Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco Trade Mark Association today secretly decided a question of infringement of trade mark between an Ohio and a Michigan firm. There was a rumor that this conference was simply a continuation of the St. Louis meeting in opposition to the cigaret trust. Pierre Lorillard Jr. said the St. Louis meeting would reconvene in New York. He thinks the plans under consideration will be consummated at that meeting.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.—Rumor has it that the cigaret trust made a proposition to the tobacco manufacturers, who yesterday decided to begin making cigarets in opposition to that concern. In substance the proposition was to divide up the territory with the St. Louis factories, provided none of the others would engage in the manufacture of cigarets. The proposition, it is said, was not entertained.

TWO WIDOWS TO CLAIM THE PENSION.

Man Who Died in Cincinnati Found to Have Led a Double Life.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Coroner Haerr received letters Thursday, one from New York and the other from Millwood, Ark., both asking the custody of the pension papers of Robert Martin, who was found dead here Aug. 13 under the floor of the Grasselli Chemical company's office. The papers call for a pension of $30 a month. According to the best testimony the Coroner can find, Martin left his wife and one son in New York eight years ago. They knew he was in Arkansas, but that was all. Martin married in Arkansas and had a wife and three children there. One letter was from Cornelius Martin of New York, who asked for the pension papers, saying he is the only son. He described Martin accurately. The Coroner will investigate.

Party Wall Raises Party Feelings.

James E. Cagney is the owner of the property at No. 615 West Monroe street, and Dr. E. C. Sweet is the adjoining owner at No. 613. Judge Gibbons has issued an injunction restraining Sweet from constructing upon the party wall any obstructive barricade or screen, or from increasing the height of the wall. Cagney says April 25, contemplating building on his lot a three-story building, to extend further south and north than Sweet's two-story building, an agreement was entered into between him and Sweet by which the wall between the two properties was to be used in common. Cagney says in his bill that Sweet has violated this agreement by putting up obstructions in front of his windows.

Fire Damages Five Englewood Houses.

For a short time yesterday Englewood firemen thought they would require help in fighting a fire that started in the house of Mrs. E. A. Mott No. 556 Sixty-third street, by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Five houses were damaged, the total loss being $1,700. Mrs. Mott's furniture was damaged $600. Dr. Hunt's house, No. 558 Sixty-third street, was ignited and his loss was $100. The first floor was occupied by Webster & Benham, tailors, and Sullivan & Corrigan, gentlemen's furnishing goods. Each firm lost $300 worth of stock. The loss to the house of W. G. Wells, No. 554 Sixty-third street, was $200. Mrs. Alice Mick's house, No. 6251 Wright street, was damaged $300, and T. J. Shearer's house, No. 6249 Wright street, $100.

Find the Wheel in a Pawnshop.

Early yesterday morning a bicycle was stolen from Room 4 in THE TRIBUNE building. The wheel, a "Chicago Special," was taken about 3 a. m. and was recovered before noon. The theft was reported to the police and the matter placed in the hands of Policeman Frank Zeis. He learned that a man had attempted to sell a bicycle on the street for $8. A search through the pawnshops resulted in the finding of the wheel at Mrs. Lever's shop, No. 397 South Clark street. The thief was not found.

COLLAPSE NOT FATAL.

NO ONE KILLED IN THE FALL OF THE BIG COLISEUM.

Work on Reconstruction Will Begin at Once—Close Examination Fails to Reveal the Cause of the Disaster—Designer of the Steel Work and Architect Inspect the Mass of Twisted Iron—No Dates to Be Canceled Except the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

No one was killed in the collapse of the Chicago Coliseum on Sixty-third street, near Stony Island avenue, which fell at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. It was feared a workman had gone down with the heavy arches, but it was found yesterday that all the workmen had gotten out safely. Col. John T. Dickenson, President of the Coliseum company, says the building will be carried through to completion as soon as the iron to replace the arches can be secured. The loss through the falling of the arches is now estimated at $75,000.

Examinations made yesterday failed to reveal the cause of the collapse. All the foundations for the arches are intact except for a broken rocker under one end of the seventh truss. Early in the morning, as soon as it was light enough to see, Carl Binder, the engineer, who designed the steel work began the work of examination. He was assisted by officers of the Coliseum company and by other engineers and each foundation was carefully scrutinized to ascertain if possible where the break occurred which sent the trusses down.

It was reported the plans for the construction of the steel work differed from the accepted rules of engineering. This is said to be false by Architect S. S. Beman, who drew the plans for the building. The plans for the steel work, were made by Carl Binder. They were for arch trusses, having a span of 218 feet and were sixty feet high. The only difference in them from the ordinary arch, such as is used in the construction of railroad train sheds, lay in the fact of the members being straight instead of curved and this did not detract from their strength.

Were Placed on Piles.

In preparing the foundation for the arches thirteen piles, each thirty-five feet in length, were driven into the ground and these were bolted together and capped with Portland cement concrete, twelve feet square and ten feet in thickness. On top of this was placed stone twenty inches thick and five feet square. The rockers in turn were bolted to these. All the foundations were found intact, and aside from the one rocker which had been broken by the falling arches, all were as sound as when put in.

Mr. Beman said, in his opinion, the collapse was due to the giving way of the last completed arch, which had perhaps not been properly bolted. This, falling, carried the others down, in his opinion. The carrying strain of the steel arches was carefully worked out by Binder, and Mr. Beman said there was no doubt as to the correctness of the plans. In rebuilding the Coliseum the same plans will be carried out.

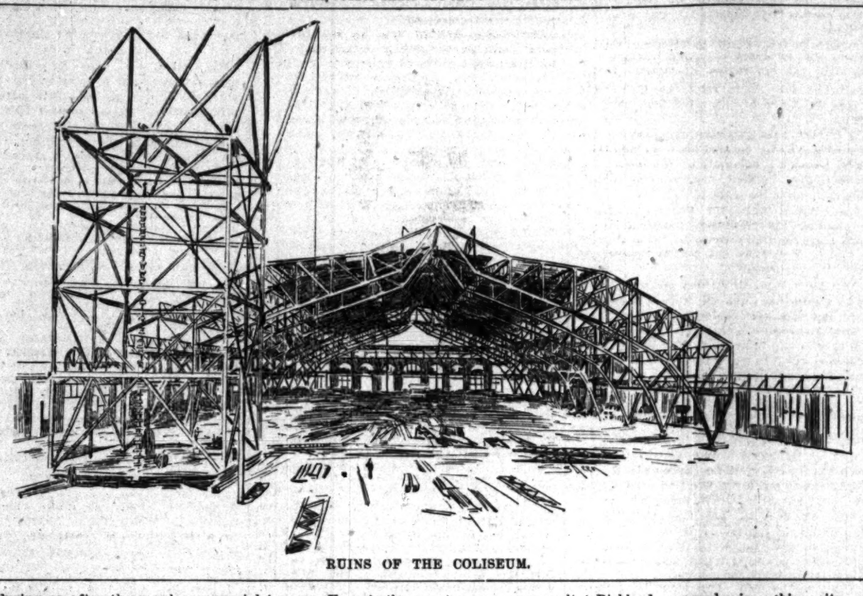
It is estimated the steel for the arches can be secured and the building entirely completed in from 80 to 90 days. All the entertainments for which the building had been secured, with the exception of Barnum & Bailey's show, will be given. The building will be completed at least by Thanksgiving day, when a football game is to be given in it.

Crowds Visit the Ruins.

Early yesterday morning a throng of at least 1,000 people collected around the scene to view the ruins. Some were workmen, but most of them people on their way to business. Watchmen and barriers prevented them from approaching the ruined end of the building, but they went as far as they were allowed.

The vast trusses and the planks that composed the roof were not only thrown down but churned together into a tangled mass twenty feet deep. Only the trusses for the north half of the building had been raised and the side walls for that distance had been thrown down and almost powdered, though the trusses had not rested on them when standing. The great banner which the company had hung over the building still fluttered in the morning breeze advertising "The Greatest Building on Earth."

The circus people cannot show in the Coliseum, as was expected, but will exhibit under a tent on a lot to be selected today.



RUINS OF THE COLISEUM.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. L. B. MORRIS.

Former Chief Magistrate of Connecticut Passes Away at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 22.—Luzon B. Morris, ex-Governor of the State, suffered a paralytic stroke this morning and died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was in his office at the time of the seizure. Physicians were in attendance promptly but were unable to revive him.

[Luzon B. Morris was born at Newton, Conn., April 16, 1827. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of '54. Throughout his college course he had to provide, by his own exertions, the funds for the expenses of tuition and support, and his career of study was frequently interrupted by periods of manual labor.

In 1856 he was graduated from the Yale Law School, and at once began the practice of his profession at Sycamore, Conn. Soon afterward he removed to New Haven, where he has since remained.

He has several times represented the city of his residence in the Legislature, and in 1874 served a term in the State Senate. He was six times elected Judge of Probate in the New Haven district, and has for more than thirty-five years filled positions of responsibility and trust.

In 1890 Mr. Morris was elected Governor of Connecticut by a plurality of 3,666 votes and a majority of 26 votes. All of his associates on the ticket also received majorities; but the national administration at Washington, wishing to maintain a hold on Connecticut for uses in the current Presidential campaign, induced the Republicans who were then in office to disregard the choice of the people of Connecticut, and to usurp the places voted to Morris and his colleagues.]

Funeral of Leonard W. Volk.

The funeral of Leonard W. Volk took place yesterday morning from the family residence, No. 34 Thirty-fifth street. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Ince, pastor of the Vermont Street Baptist Church of Quincy, Ill., officiated. The pallbearers were Judge J. B. Bradwell; A. J. Cutler, J. L. Schuremann, Henry H. Blake, R. B. Barnard, and Joseph Pajeau. The interment was in Rosehill Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Stephen W. Leech, formerly in Edwin Booth's company, passed away in Oakland, Cal.

Robert Hall, 84 years old, a resident of Stark County, Ill., for fifty years, has departed this life at Kewanee.

Mrs. Sabina Price, wife of O. F. Price, a lawyer of Galesburg, Ill., and daughter of the late Judge Lanphere, died of acute nephritis at her home.

The Rev. Robert G. Brank, D. D., for twenty-six years pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, Mo., is dead after an illness of six months.

The Rev. Ichabod T. Miller is dead at Tacoma, Wash., as a result of overexertion in climbing Mount Tacoma for the purpose of holding religious services on its summit.

A MILLION DOLLAR SAFE COMBINE.

Trust Formed by Leading Manufacturers of the Country at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A million dollar combination of safe manufacturers is about to be formed. The fact became public here today, though intended to be announced from New York.

The Mosler Safe company of Hamilton, O.; the Mosler Safe and Lock company of Cincinnati, and the Corliss Safe company of Providence, R. I., are to be consolidated under the name of the Mosler Safe company of New York.

The capital stock will be $1,000,000. Mosler of Cincinnati, President of the Mosler Safe company, will be President. Papers have been prepared here for recording the sale of the Mosler Safe and Lock company to the new company, and the mortgage of the property to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York to secure $300,000 of bonds which will be issued on this property.

John Banning, President of the United States Rubber company of New York, worth about $20,000,000, is a party to the deal.

FOUR COUNTIES HAVE A REUNION.

Fifteenth Illinois District Soldiers Have a Great Time at Mount Carmel.

Mount Carmel, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The ninth annual reunion of the Fifteenth Mustering District, comprising the counties of Wabash, Edwards, Lawrence, and Richland, opened in this city yesterday and continues three days. The reunion is in charge of T. S. Bowers Post No. 125, G. A. R., and Col. Thomas Stone, District Commander. The beautiful grounds on the city commons where the exercises take place has been named Camp Ridgway, in honor of the late C. F. Ridgway, ex-Junior Vice-Commander of the Department of Illinois.

The principal address on the opening day was delivered by Congressman Orlando Burrell of Carmi. Representative from this district, Judge B. S. Organ also made a speech. Today the crowd in attendance was 15,000. The Hon. T. G. Riley, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, delivered an address this morning. This afternoon Gen. Horace Clark of Mattoon addressed the crowd. Gen. W. H. Powell, Commander of the Department of Illinois, will speak tomorrow.

NICE LEGAL POINTS ARE INVOLVED.

Questions of Jurisdiction in the Northwestern Loan and Building Case.

The hearing of the Northwestern Loan and Building Association case before Judges Gibbons and Donnelly relative to the jurisdiction of the County Court in winding up the affairs of such a concern through an assignee, was resumed yesterday afternoon. Attorney C. E. Cleveland took up the argument where he left off Wednesday evening.

The investigation which has been carried on at the offices of the concern, No. 157 Washington street, on a citation issued by Judge Carter of the County Court has been suspended until Saturday. There is a possibility that it may be allowed to wane pending the outcome of the hearing before Judges Donnelly and Gibbons sitting en banc.

A decision in favor of the contesting creditors, who desire a receiver, would do away with Judge Carter's authority in issuing the citation.

The joint hearing of the two magistrates has been continued until Monday, so that a decision in the case will not be arrived at before next week.

First Assistant Attorney-General Scofield, by courtesy of counsel, argued the legality of the assignment, and asserted that it was the province of the Attorney-General to petition the Circuit Court for the dissolution of such organizations on the information of the State Auditor, and that in the winding up of a building association's affairs preference was at all times given to him when it came to an action for a receiver.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE MILITIA.

Recent Elections Confirmed and Pay-Rolls Approved.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff today granted a leave of absence to Col. J. Brand Whitlock of the Governor's general staff for thirty days, with permission to leave the State.

The recent election of James A. Stansfield to be First Lieutenant and Joseph R. McAndrews to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, Second Infantry, and of Capt. George Meehan of Company B, Second Infantry, to be Major of the Seventh Regiment, vice Garrett C. Carroll, resigned, has been confirmed. An honorable discharge has been granted to Private George T. Phillips of Company G, Second Infantry.

The Adjutant-General today received the approved vouchers from the Governor for the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments, Battery A. of Danville, and Troop B of Bloomington for their annual tour of duty at Camp Lincoln. The amount disbursed will be $16,595. The Third Regiment is yet to be paid.

COLLIDES WITH AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Two Men Seriously Injured, One Broken Leg, and a Wagon Wrecked.

Dr. W. C. Clark of No. 4520 Emerald avenue sustained a broken left leg and H. M. James of No. 632 Gordon street was severely hurt yesterday afternoon in a collision at Fiftieth street with a Halsted street electric car.

Dr. Clark and Mr. James were riding north in a covered wagon belonging to Swift & Co. and had reached Fiftieth street when an electric car going in the same direction ran down upon the wagon. The force of the collision was enough to throw the wagon from the track and reduce it to wreckage, with the two men mixed up in the debris.

Persons in the neighborhood ran to the assistance of the men and released them from their painful positions. Dr. Clark was taken into a store, where it was found that his left leg was broken.

A physician was sent for, and after setting the broken member the injured man was taken to his home. Mr. James, who was badly shaken up, was also taken to his home.

The motorman, according to the police, asserts that he rang his gong and thought the wagon was going to turn out in time to prevent the collision.

Drainage Canal Excursion.

Beautiful illustrated guide to the Drainage Canal for distribution to the public from office, No. 101 Adams street, price 10 cents; free to all who accompany Chicago and Alton special train excursions. Next Drainage Canal excursion from Union Depot 1:30 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 24.

Children's pictures our specialty. 15 cabinet photos, 2 styles, $2.00. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ONEONTA." "PENTASKET." "NANTURA." E. & W. Three New Collars. E. & W.

SELLS THEM AT PAR.

CONTROLLER WETHERELL DISPOSES OF $1,500,000 OF WARRANTS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York City Purchase the Lot, and the Transaction Is Hardly Concluded Before Other Offers Are Received for a Million—Opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Dupuy Declares the Issue Legal—Only Half a Million Left.

City Controller Wetherell made arrangements yesterday to sell all the city warrants he desires to get rid of for the present. In addition to the $500,000 worth sold to New York bankers through Cleveland brokers a few days ago Mr. Wetherell closed a deal yesterday whereby he sold $1,500,000 worth of the warrants to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York at par.

There were no bids for the paper from Chicago capitalists, but several representatives of New York houses called on Mr. Wetherell early in the day for the purpose of securing these 5 per cent investments. Telegraphic correspondence followed which resulted in the sale to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The Controller tried to get a premium on the warrants, but finding this would take time, and that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would take the million and a half at par he closed the deal. An hour later he received an offer from another New York house which wanted a million at par. Having sold all the warrants he desired to dispose of for the present Mr. Wetherell wired back that the offer came too late.

There still remains in the hands of the Controller $500,000 in warrants, which he says will not be sold until the necessity arises for such action.

"There is no use," said he, "paying interest on money which the city does not need."

Reasons for Selling.

When it was mentioned to Mr. Wetherell that some doubt had been expressed as to the necessity for selling this last million and a half, he said:

"That is a matter I must be the judge of."

It is probable the New York bankers received early information of the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Dupuy that the warrants were legal and constituted a lien on the uncollected taxes of 1895.

"With this sale of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s," said the Controller, "I shall have disposed of $2,000,000 of the warrants. I am authorized to sell $2,500,000, but I hardly think we shall need to sell the other $500,000. The funds will be distributed among the various departments of the city. I regret that Chicago people failed to get the warrants. It would have looked better to have sold them at home, but for some reason they became alarmed. I would have preferred selling all of the warrants for a premium, but under the circumstances, selling them at par, while their validity was being questioned, is a good thing. I said I would sell them, and I have done so. I couldn't sell them in Chicago so I went to New York and sold them—that's all there is about it."

Assistant-Corporation Counsel Dupuy's opinion was handed to the Controller yesterday morning. Following are the main points upon which he upholds the legality of the warrants:

Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

There can be no possible doubt the City of Chicago possesses power to issue warrants to meet current municipal expenses whenever there is no money in the treasury for that purpose. The only doubt cast upon this power arises from the provisions contained in Art. 9, Sec. 12, of the State Constitution, which says: "No city shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the issuing of such indebtedness."

The City of Chicago being already indebted to the extent of this constitutional limit no further municipal indebtedness can be incurred because of the inhibition of the constitutional provision. An inspection of the language of these warrants and an examination of the laws under which they are issued make it very plain that they neither create any such liability on the part of the city nor purport to create any such liability. Their language to the City Treasurer is: "Pay from the tax levy of the year 1895 when received by you." Also, "this warrant is payable solely from the taxes levied for the year 1895, and not otherwise."

A person of ordinary intelligence could hardly fail to understand this language, and to recognize the fact that the City of Chicago by the issuance of these warrants enters into no general undertaking to pay the amount named in these warrants in any other manner or from any other fund except that as therein specified—namely: from the moneys collected for the taxes of the year 1895. The holder of one of these warrants could not sue the city and compel the payment of the same generally from any other funds which the city might then or thereafter have in its treasury. Such being the fact these warrants in consequence of such fact do not constitute any liability against the city within the meaning of the foregoing constitutional provision.

If therefore there is no money in the treasury of the city to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses thereof it seems unquestionable that the proper municipal authorities have the power to issue such warrants as those under consideration.

Opinion of James L. High.

Mr. Dupuy quotes the resolution passed by the City Council under which the warrants were issued and proceeds:

Acting under this resolution the Mayor and Controller are now proceeding to issue these warrants, and such issuance by them is strictly in conformity with the law.

As regards the form of the warrants neither the statute of the State nor the ordinances of the city require any special form of warrant. The only provision of the statute is that which requires the warrants "shall show upon their face that they are payable solely from said taxes when collected and not otherwise." As will be seen by inspection the form of warrant used complies literally with this requirement of the statute.

In conclusion I beg to say that in my opinion the city has full authority to issue these warrants; that the same do not in any way conflict with the laws of the State or the provisions of the Constitution; that they are legal and valid for the purpose intended; that they are issued by the proper municipal authorities; and that in form they contain all that the law requires.

As a matter of interest in this connection Mr. Dupuy quotes the opinion of James L. High, furnished to some banking interests as a basis for their action to prior warrants of the same character. Mr. High said:

If the city has no money in its Treasury to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses, the City Council may lawfully provide by ordinance for issuing warrants in anticipation of taxes already levied for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the city, to the extent of 75 per cent of such levy. Moneys loaned or advanced to the city upon such warrants are thus secured by a pledge of the uncollected taxes already levied and appropriated by the city to the particular fund against which the warrant is drawn.

The power of the City Council to thus effect temporary loans to the extent indicated clearly exists, and in view of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the act of 1879 it cannot be successfully challenged. Such warrants, however, are payable solely from the taxes against which they are drawn and are in no sense an indebtedness of the city and can lawfully be paid in no other manner than by the appropriation of such taxes when collected.

Legion of Honor Officers.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22.—The biennial election of supreme officers was held at today's session of the Supreme Council of the Legion of Honor. It resulted in the reelection of the following: Supreme Commander, John M. Gwinnell, New Jersey; Vice-Commander, W. N. Davenport, Massachusetts; Orator, W. D. Mansfield, California; Secretary, Adam N. Warneck, New York; Treasurer, E. George Kendrick, Pennsylvania; Chaplain, Dr. Charles C. Bitting, Maryland; General Counsel, John Franklin Fort, New Jersey; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. Foster Bush, Massachusetts.

Lusk a Kansas Man.

Hutchinson, Kas., Aug. 22.—The A. J. Lusk arrested in Oregon as from Wichita is probably the ex-President of Hutchinson National Bank which failed here two years ago. He was indicted by the United States grand jury for making false entries in the bank's books as was also the cashier and Vice-President. The latter, who appeared, were acquitted. Lusk failed to appear, being in Mexico at the time. His bond was declared forfeited.

Buried in a Murderer's Grave.

New Richmond, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Noah Anderson, who so brutally murdered Franklin Fridman yesterday, and who four hours later was lynched by the infuriated people, was buried in the same grave which held the man Mangrum, who was lynched here in 1876 and whose body was exhumed on the same night of the burial by parties unknown.

Forty Thousand at a Fair.

Norwalk, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The street fair attracted the largest crowd of people here today ever assembled in Northern Ohio, the number is estimated at 40,000. The industrial parade, over a mile in length, was the finest ever seen in the State.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CARRIER PIGEON AS A WITNESS.

Its Evidence Sufficient to Have Two Men Held to the Grand Jury.

An experiment suggested by W. E. Dunn of No. 4234 Prairie avenue yesterday in Justice Clark's court resulted in the holding over to the grand jury of Charles Bitdice and Charles Shipler, both of whom were charged with larceny.

The property the men were accused of stealing consisted of twenty prize carrier pigeons, which Dunn claimed. The men insisted the birds were only ordinary pigeons and that Mr. Dunn was wrong in saying they were his.

Unable to establish his claim by direct evidence Mr. Dunn suggested to the court that he be allowed to test one of the pigeons by tying a message to its leg and allowing it to fly. This was done, and Mr. Dunn left the court-room, mounted his bicycle, and went to his home, from which place he soon returned, bringing the pigeon with him.

This was sufficient proof as to the ownership of the pigions to satisfy Justice Clark, who ordered the birds turned over to Mr. Dunn and held the two men to the grand jury.

"Leader" People Not in Court.

Messrs. Dernberg, Glick and Horner did not appear in Justice Richardson's court yesterday afternoon, and an application was made to have an attachment issued bringing them into court for contempt. The attorney for the defense asked that the motion be overruled and a change of venue granted. This was done, the case going to Justice Everett, who continued the hearing for a week and issued new subpœnas.

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Appointments: Rev. S. T. Smythe, Pres., at Auditorium Hotel Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.; Great Northern Hotel Sept. 7 to Sept. 8.; Rev. Wm. Buck, U. S. A., Supt., Auditorium Hotel Sept. 7 to Sept. 8. Hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

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The Academy and Dormitory building is complete in every particular, entirely new, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF, finished in hardwood, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, has hot and cold water baths, lavatories, and all toilet conveniences.
The course of study thoroughly prepares cadets for college, scientific schools, business, West Point or Annapolis.
The Academy is under the supervision of a West Point graduate and ex-army officer of large experience in teaching, who will have direct control of the discipline of the cadets.
For further information and catalogue address CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY, Marmont, Ind.

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Col. J. S. Rogers, Superintendent, and Prof. W. H. Butts, Principal, will be at the Great Northern Hotel Aug. 22, 23, and 24, 10 to 12 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m., to meet patrons and candidates for admission to the Academy.

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JOE PATCHEN IS KING.

JOHN R. GENTRY IS BEATEN BY HIM IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Col. Taylor's Great Pacer Wins in 2:05¾, 2:07¾, 2:07½—A Strong Wind Causes the Race to Be Paced in Slower Time than Was Expected—Abnet Wins the Breeders' Stakes—Two Unfinished Races Go Over Until Today—Other Events to Come.

Joe Patchen is now the king of the harness racers, he having won the title yesterday by defeating John R. Gentry, who since the dethronement of Robert J. has been his only recognized rival to the title. Over 12,000 people saw the black son of Patchen Wilkes make good his claim to the championship, and that in such an impressive manner as to convince the majority of them that it would take a world-beater to take his measure. It was an enthusiastic crowd, too, a crowd that had come from near and far to see the two acknowledged greatest horses of the year measure strides. There were horsemen present from Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, St. Louis, and New York, while there was hardly a town in Illinois that had not a representative either in the grand stand or on the quarterstretch. In the various sporting resorts and hotels about town during the morning hours there was but one subject of conversation, and that the big race. Gentry had the greater number of friends, and so confident were they he would win that odds of 5 to 4 were freely wagered on his chances. The black horse took his measure in straight heats, however, and the subject, so far as the admirers of the Gentry horse were concerned, ceased to be of interest, though there are still a number of people to be found who contend that Gentry has the greater flight of speed and that the circumstances were against him.

JOE PATCHEN (2:04), THE WORLD'S CHAMPION PACER, AND JACK CURRY, HIS DRIVER.

The day and the track were not ideal. A strong south wind that aided the horses in the backstretch blew right in their nostrils at the start and served to greatly retard their speed coming home. This wind was said to be in Joe Patchen's favor for the reason that he was the larger and stronger horse of the two. The track, while a shade faster than the day before, was still a trifle dead from lack of rain, and not as fast by a second or more as it has been on former occasions. This was a fact freely alluded to by other drivers than Curry and McHenry, both of whom were confident before the race and said that they had no fault to find. Either with the condition of their horses or with the track itself, and in these statements both the owners of Patchen and of Gentry concurred.

Joe Patchen Gets the Pole.

It had been announced that the big race would be called at 2:30 p. m., but owing to the wind and in the vain hope that it might die away two hours more elapsed before the word trotted, and it was a trifle after 3 when the bell calling out the champions was rung on the stand. Both horses were given a generous meed of applause while being warmed up. Starter McCarthy then announced that Secretary Allen would toss a coin in the center of the track to determine the position and that the successful driver would raise his cap in order that the public might see which took the pole. Up went the coin and a moment after up went the blue cap of Jack Curry. Joe Patchen had won the pole and the crowd burst into a cheer. A few moments afterward Curry and drivers were on the sulky and on their way up the stretch to the starting point. Joe Patchen pricked his ears and turned to look at the stand very much in the same manner as did Yo Tambien, the Western Queen of the running turf in the old days, while Gentry plodded away in the serious manner of a country attorney who realizes that he has a big case on hand—as they scored for the first heat Gentry did not act as though he relished the task before him, and the fact was commented upon by the horsemen who had seen him perform at other points.

When they were finally given the word they were ahead and head and the crowd was breathless. Patchen drew a trifle away from the bay horse as they swept around the club-house, and at the quarter in :32¼ he showed a half length to the good. Inch by inch Gentry gained on him as they passed the half, and reaching that point in 1:02¼ the bay horse showed a nose in front of the black, the second quarter having been covered in :30. Gentry drew away in the turn and a groan escaped from the lips of Patchen's admirers as they saw McHenry take the pole. Patchen was not done, however, and at the three-quarters in 1:32¼ he was at the leader's throat latch, the middle half having been paced in one minute flat. Coming through the straight the black horse outfooted the bay and won by a length in 2:05¾ the last quarter, against the wind, having been paced in :32¾.

McHenry Changes His Tactics.

"John R. cannot beat the black horse today," remarked a follower of the Taylor Stable. McHenry had not given up hope, however, and had cunningly concluded to try different tactics. In the second heat he let Patchen step to the front and trailed with Abnet, who finished second, was set back for an interference in the stretch, and Miss Kate, who finished third, was placed fourth for breaking repeatedly, the second place being given to Marie D.

In the third heat Pat L. opened up a gap of three lengths going to the quarter, where Abnet was second and Marie D. third. Pat L. went to a tangled break on the backstretch, and Abnet streaking away opened up a gap of ten lengths at the half, which she increased to fifteen lengths at the finish. Miss Kate finished second but was set back to third place for running and the second place given to Marie D.

In the fourth heat Abnet and Pat L. had the race to themselves. The former led clear to the upper turn, where Pat L. challenged. Abnet was beaten a furlong out and Pat L. won as he pleased, Jokton being third. In the fifth heat Pat L. and Abnet fought it out. The former led to the quarter and then blew up. Abnet, racing away, had things all her own way, as Pat L. went to another break in the stretch, leaving Abnet to finish an easy winner.

Tommy Brown was added to the list of starters carded in the 2:12 pacing class, making a field of twelve. Slumber had the pole and broke soon after the word was given, carrying Sable Wilkes, who was second, off his feet. Slumber settled quickly at the quarter had opened up a gap of three lengths over Ella T., with Sir Edwin Arnold in the third position. Slumber increased his advantage at every stride and won as he pleased by a dozen lengths, Ella T. being second, and Alti third. Peerless, when in sixth position in the stretch and coming fast, fell and lamed herself. Her driver escaped without injury.

In the second heat Slumber showed the way to the quarter, where he broke, and Alti stepped to the front. At the three-quarters the order was Alti, Slumber, Susie G., and Ella T., the others well up. Susie G. outfooted the party coming home and won handily by two lengths, Slumber being second and Dan McCabe third. When they were sent away for the third heat it was growing late. Slumber broke soon after getting the word and Dollie Spanker was first to the quarter, the half she was first by a neck, with Susan G. second and Ella T. third, four lengths back. Susan G. outfooted the leader on the turn, and coming on won handily by two lengths from Tommy Brown, who came from sixth place in the stretch. Sable Gift was third. The race was then postponed until today.

Annine Has Two Heats.

In the Chicago Stakes, with a guaranteed value of $5,000, for horses of the 2:20 class, trotting, there were nine starters, and public opinion named Lady Wilton as the winner. Margaret, an unknown quantity, streaked away in the lead before the half was reached, where Bryson was at her wheel. Margaret's composition as well as in her color. When the word was given in the second heat she went away like an arrow, and, entering the back stretch, had a lead of two lengths over Annine, who was the same distance in front of Bryson. Margaret's lead was but a nose at the half, and this advantage she maintained to the three-quarters, where Bryson was coming strong. Margaret quit badly in the stretch, and Annine, outfooting her company, won by two lengths from Bryson, with Miss McGregor, who came fast in the stretch, a good third. Annine went right away in front as soon as she received the word in the third heat and was never once headed. Miss McGregor took second place from Bryson in the back stretch and held it to the finish. It was too dark to go further and the finish was postponed until today at 1 p. m. The summaries:

Breeders' Stake, 2:25 class, trotting, for foals of 1892, purse $2,000:

Horse	½	¾	Mile.
Abnet, br. f., by Ambassador—Emblem, by Empire [Bassett]	1	1	1
Pat L., b. h. [Lash]	2	2	2
Marie D., gr. f. [Jamison]	3	4	3
Miss Kate, b. f. [Tilden]	4	3	4
Jokton, b. h. [O'Neill]	5	5	5
TIME.	2:33½	1:08¼	2:14½
First heat	2:33½	1:08¼	2:14½
Second heat	2:34	1:08¾	2:15¼
Third heat	2:34	1:08¾	2:15¼
Fourth heat	2:34	1:07	2:14¾
Fifth heat	2:34½	1:07¼	2:17½
Special pacing race, purse $3,000:	2:34½	1:10	2:15¾
Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes—Josephine Young [Curry]	1	1	1
John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes—Damewood [McHenry]	2	2	2
TIME.	¼	½	Mile.
First heat	0:32½	1:02¾	2:05¾
Second heat	0:32½	1:05¾	2:07¼
Third heat	0:31½	1:04	2:07¼
2:12 class, pacing, purse $1,000 [unfinished]:	0:32¼	1:05¼	2:07¼
Stussie C., b. m., by Little Henry—Lucy [Higbee]	1	1	1
Slumber, br. h. [O'Neill]	4	4	2
Ella T., g. m. [Tilden]	2	2	4
Tommy Brown, b. g. [Starr]	3	3	3
Alti, b. h. [Sheridan]	5	5	5
Sable Gift, b. h. [Saunders]	6	6	6
Susan McCabe, b. h. [Curry]	7	7	7
Sir Edwin Arnold, ch. h. [Barnet]	8	8	8
Dolly Spanker, b. m. [Shinn]	9	9	9
Attorney Jr., b. h. [Woods]	10	10	10
Peerless, b. m. [Stewart]	11	11	dr
TIME.	¼	½	Mile.
First heat	0:33¾	1:05¼	2:13¾
Second heat	0:33¾	1:07	2:15½
Third heat	0:33¾	1:06¾	2:12¾
Chicago stake, 2:20 class, trotting, purse $5,000 [unfinished]:	0:33¾	1:06¾	2:14¾
Annine, ch. m., by Warlock—Puella [Hedges]	3	1	1
Bryson, br. h. [Curran]	1	2	2
Miss McGregor, b. m. [Baldwin]	2	3	3
Margaret, ch. m. [Swandrough]	4	4	4
Baker, b. g. [Sutherland]	5	5	5
Helen Kyle, b. m. [Keyes]	6	6	6
Lady Wilton, br. m. [Kenney]	7	7	7
Margaret C., b. m. [Kinney]	8	8	8
Rispah, b. m. [Patterson]	9	9	9
TIME.	¼	½	Mile.
First heat	0:32¼	1:05¾	2:14¾
Second heat	0:34	1:08¾	2:17½
Third heat	0:34½	1:07	2:14¾

Entries for Today's Races.

Calumet Stake, 2:14 trotting, $3,000—Maud C., R. H. D., Monette, Arena, Impetuous, Mambrino Queen.

Fifteen-Stride Stake, 2:10 pacing, $3,000—Gazette, Friday, Coleridge, Albert E., Simbolero, Hyannis, Kilo 2.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000—Frederick L., Hawthorne, Turquois, Prayteh, Willis F., Judge Rice, Rosina, Roxanna.

McHenry Changes His Tactics.

"John R. cannot beat the black horse today," remarked a follower of the Taylor Stable. McHenry had not given up hope, however, and had cunningly concluded to try different tactics. In the second heat he let Patchen step to the front and trailed with Abnet, who finished second, was set back for an interference in the stretch, and Miss Kate, who finished third, was placed fourth for breaking repeatedly, the second place being given to Marie D.

In the third heat Pat L. opened up a gap of three lengths going to the quarter, where Abnet was second and Marie D. third. Pat L. went to a tangled break on the backstretch, and Abnet streaking away opened up a gap of ten lengths at the half, which she increased to fifteen lengths at the finish. Miss Kate finished second but was set back to third place for running and the second place given to Marie D.

In the fourth heat Abnet and Pat L. had the race to themselves. The former led clear to the upper turn, where Pat L. challenged. Abnet was beaten a furlong out and Pat L. won as he pleased, Jokton being third. In the fifth heat Pat L. and Abnet fought it out. The former led to the quarter and then blew up. Abnet, racing away, had things all her own way, as Pat L. went to another break in the stretch, leaving Abnet to finish an easy winner.

Tommy Brown was added to the list of starters carded in the 2:12 pacing class, making a field of twelve. Slumber had the pole and broke soon after the word was given, carrying Sable Wilkes, who was second, off his feet. Slumber settled quickly at the quarter had opened up a gap of three lengths over Ella T., with Sir Edwin Arnold in the third position. Slumber increased his advantage at every stride and won as he pleased by a dozen lengths, Ella T. being second, and Alti third. Peerless, when in sixth position in the stretch and coming fast, fell and lamed herself. Her driver escaped without injury.

In the second heat Slumber showed the way to the quarter, where he broke, and Alti stepped to the front. At the three-quarters the order was Alti, Slumber, Susie G., and Ella T., the others well up. Susie G. outfooted the party coming home and won handily by two lengths, Slumber being second and Dan McCabe third. When they were sent away for the third heat it was growing late. Slumber broke soon after getting the word and Dollie Spanker was first to the quarter, the half she was first by a neck, with Susan G. second and Ella T. third, four lengths back. Susan G. outfooted the leader on the turn, and coming on won handily by two lengths from Tommy Brown, who came from sixth place in the stretch. Sable Gift was third. The race was then postponed until today.

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Marie D., gr. f. [Jamison]	3	4	3
Miss Kate, b. f. [Tilden]	4	3	4
Jokton, b. h. [O'Neill]	5	5	5
TIME.	2:33½	1:08¼	2:14½
First heat	0:33½	1:08¼	2:14½
Second heat	0:34	1:08¾	2:15¼
Third heat	0:34	1:08¾	2:15¼
Fourth heat	0:34½	1:07	2:14¾
Fifth heat	0:34½	1:07¼	2:17½
Special pacing race, purse $3,000:	0:34½	1:10	2:15¾
Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes—Josephine Young [Curry]	1	1	1
John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes—Damewood [McHenry]	2	2	2
TIME.	¼	½	Mile.
First heat	0:32½	1:02¾	2:05¾
Second heat	0:32½	1:05¾	2:07¼
Third heat	0:31½	1:04	2:07¼
2:12 class, pacing, purse $1,000 [unfinished]:	0:32¼	1:05¼	2:07¼
Stussie C., b. m., by Little Henry—Lucy [Higbee]	1	1	1
Slumber, br. h. [O'Neill]	4	4	2
Ella T., g. m. [Tilden]	2	2	4
Tommy Brown, b. g. [Starr]	3	3	3
Alti, b. h. [Sheridan]	5	5	5
Sable Gift, b. h. [Saunders]	6	6	6
Susan McCabe, b. h. [Curry]	7	7	7
Sir Edwin Arnold, ch. h. [Barnet]	8	8	8
Dolly Spanker, b. m. [Shinn]	9	9	9
Attorney Jr., b. h. [Woods]	10	10	10
Peerless, b. m. [Stewart]	11	11	dr
TIME.	¼	½	Mile.
First heat	0:33¾	1:05¼	2:13¾
Second heat	0:33¾	1:07	2:15½
Third heat	0:33¾	1:06¾	2:12¾
Chicago stake, 2:20 class, trotting, purse $5,000 [unfinished]:	0:33¾	1:06¾	2:14¾
Annine, ch. m., by Warlock—Puella [Hedges]	3	1	1
Bryson, br. h. [Curran]	1	2	2
Miss McGregor, b. m. [Baldwin]	2	3	3
Margaret, ch. m. [Swandrough]	4	4	4
Baker, b. g. [Sutherland]	5	5	5
Helen Kyle, b. m. [Keyes]	6	6	6
Lady Wilton, br. m. [Kenney]	7	7	7
Margaret C., b. m. [Kinney]	8	8	8
Rispah, b. m. [Patterson]	9	9	9
TIME.	¼	½	Mile.
First heat	0:32¼	1:05¾	2:14¾
Second heat	0:34	1:08¾	1:42¾
Third heat	0:34½	1:07	2:14¾
Fourth heat	0:34½	1:07	2:14

Entries for Today's Races.

Calumet Stake, 2:14 trotting, $3,000—Maud C., R. H. D., Monette, Arena, Impetuous, Mambrino Queen.

Fifteen-Stride Stake, 2:10 pacing, $3,000—Gazette, Friday, Coleridge, Albert E., Simbolero, Hyannis, Kilo 2.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000—Frederick L., Hawthorne, Turquois, Prayteh, Willis F., Judge Rice, Rosina, Roxanna.

Results of the Lebanon Races.

Lebanon, Ind., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Races results today as follows:

2:24 trot—Dandy Salisbury won, Howard second, Bessie third. Best time, 2:20¾.

2:12 trot—Dan Patch won, Dr. Hamilton second, Dr. Hamilton third. Best time, 2:17¼.

POOR TIME FOR ALIX.

BEST SHE CAN DO AT ROCHESTER IS A MILE IN 2:09¾.

Azote, However, Continues in Good Trim and Trots a Mile Over the Same Course in 2:08 3-4—Bright Regent Strikes an Easy Thing—Good Racing on the Iowa Kite Track—Hydrogen Again Wins at Galesburg—Judges Declare Bets Off at the Saugus Track.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—That the harness racers are not altogether out of favor in this city was proved by the reception Alix and Azote received this afternoon. These two famous trotters, both members of the Salisbury Stable, were the chief attraction for the third day of the grand circuit meeting. As Azote has had enough racing to keep him on edge he was able to put in two heats at a faster rate than Alix could make in her single effort against time. The queen of the sulky has been idle, so far as public performance is concerned, since her exhibition at Saginaw. The result is she did not have her whirlwind brush, and the fastest quarter she covered was in 32½ seconds. This was the clip in all but the third quarter of the trial, and as it required 33 seconds for that one the whole mile was in 2:09¾.

The track was not suited to the mare's big stride, but Azote, who can trot in any sort of footing, stepped a heat in 2:08¾ with no apparent effort, and trotted the next in 2:09. Fantasy remained in the stable rather than face certain defeat again, while Oro Wilkes was substituted for Lesa Wilkes by consent. It was the black horse's first appearance in the circuit, and he could not get near the more seasoned trotter in any part of the race. Lightning, the Eastern representative, has also had a vacation for some weeks and did not strike her clip till the third heat, too late to prevent Oro Wilkes from getting second money.

Though a big field opposed Bright Regent for the 2:14, he was quoted at 2 to 5. Veta Patchen was second and Pat L. third. Pat L. was a favorite in the betting at 2 to 1, but could not stand the Buffalo crack's challenge on the homestretch, and the race was quickly over.

Bella Truxton and Lake Erie were both well backed for the 2:27 trot, but they had to play second fiddle to Red Pointer. The youngster stood a hard drive in each mile, placing his record at 2:19¼ in the first one. The summaries:

2:06 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Horse	1	2	3	Time
Azote, b. g., by Whipple's Hambletonian [McDowell]	1	1	1	2:08¾
Oro Wilkes, bl. h. [Dickerson]	2	2	2	2:09
Lightning, b. m. [Curtin]	3	3	3	2:09

Time—2:12¼; 2:09¾; 2:09.

2:14 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Horse	1	2	3	Time
Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent—Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief [Geers]	1	1	1	2:14
Veta, b. m. [Nitz]	2	2	2	2:14¼
Kentucky Prince, g. g. [Howard]	3	3	3	2:15
Gen. Ewell, b. g. [A. McDonald]	6	3	4	2:15¾
Mamie E., g. m. [D. Wilson]	13	4	5	2:16¼
Joe Jefferson [Rodgers]	4	5	6	2:16¾
Terndale, bl. m. [Lawrence]	4	9	7	2:17¼
Mary Greenlander, br. f. [Andrews]	5	7	9	2:17¾
Dudley, b. h. [Powell]	11	8	8	2:17¾
Brooks, ch. h. [Noble]	7	8	10	2:18
Billy J., b. g. [G. McDonald]	10	10	11	2:18¾
Judge Stiles [Dodge]	9	11	12	2:19¼

Time—2:10½; 2:12¼; 2:11¼.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Horse	1	2	3	Time
Red Pointer, b. g., by Red Wilkes—Minnie Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen [Stanley]	1	1	1	2:19¼
Lake Erie, br. g. [Quintin]	2	2	2	2:19¾
Bella Truxton, bl. m. [Tyren]	4	3	3	2:20
Anna Mace, g. m. [McCarthy]	3	4	4	2:20¼
King Rene Jr., b. h. [Starr]	5	5	5	2:21
Elmore, ch. m. [A. P. McDonald]	8	6	6	2:21¼
Eddy Wilkes, br. g. [McClellan]	6	7	7	2:21¾
Christabel, ch. m. [Dorman]	7	8	8	2:22

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:19½.

WIND STOPS THEM AT INDEPENDENCE.

Three-Year-Old 3:00 Pace and 2:30 Trot Won in Straight Heats.

Independence, Ia., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—High wind made fast time an impossibility at Rush Park today. The 2:30 trot and 3-year-old 3-minute pace were straight events. The summaries:

2:30 trot, purse $1,000:

Horse	1	2	3	Time
McKee, b. h., by Gamaliy Dick [Cooper]	1	1	1	2:21
Gentry Love, br. m. [Kuntz]	4	2	2	2:22
Lucinda, b. m. [Cunningham]	2	3	4	2:23
Fairwood, b. g. [Chandler]	3	4	3	2:23
Medium Wood, b. h. [Shuler]	7	4	4	2:24
Gladys, br. m. [Thompson]	8	7	7	2:25
Jessie C., b. m. [Reynolds]	6	6	6	2:25
Sarcarna, b. g. [Smith]	5	8	8	2:25
Bird Allerton, ch. f. [Brooks]	9	5	5	2:25

Time—2:22¾; 2:20; 2:21.

3-year-olds, 3:00 pace, purse $1,000:

Horse	1	2	3	Time
Jack, b. g., by Ash Grove [Bush]	1	1	1	2:20
Rex B., blk. h. [Alexander]	2	2	2	2:20¼
Chinch Bug, br. h. [Smith]	3	3	3	2:21
Flora Lowling, b. m. [Brown]	8	8	4	2:23
Stella Watson, b. m. [Reynolds]	4	4	5	2:23¼
Allerian, br. c. [Wright]	5	5	6	2:23¾
Belle Jordan, b. f. [Donnelly]	6	6	7	2:24
Sol B., ch. c. [Pierce]	7	7	dr	
Adriton, b. c. [Conover]	9	9	8	2:24
Brittian, br. g. [Connor]	10	10	9	2:24
Betty King, br. f. [Patterson]	11	11	dis	

Time—2:22; 2:20¾; 2:21.

2-year-olds, 3:00 pace, purse $1,000:

Horse	1	2	3	Time
Doc Delaney, b. g., by Ashland Wilkes [Campbell]	1	1	1	2:21
Midnight, blk. c. [Russell]	5	11	1	2:22
Pat Brooks, blk. f. [Campbell]	1	4	2	2:22
Proctor, s. c. [Curry]	3	2	3	2:23
Asa S., b. c. [Schreiber]	2	3	4	2:23
Buena Vista, b. c. [Brown]	4	5	5	2:24
[unfinished]:				
Annine, ch. m., by Warlock—Puella	3	1	1	2:19¾
Bryson, br. h. [Curran]	1	2	2	2:20
Miss McGregor, b. m. [Baldwin]	2	3	3	2:20¼
Margaret, ch. m. [Swandrough]	4	4	4	2:20¼
Baker, b. g. [Sutherland]	5	5	5	2:21
Helen Kyle, b. m. [Keyes]	6	6	6	2:21¼
Lady Wilton, br. m. [Kenney]	7	7	7	2:21¼
Margaret C., b. m. [Kinney]	8	8	8	2:21¾
Rispah, b. m. [Patterson]	9	9	9	2:21¾

TIME. ¼ ½ Mile.

First heat	0:32¼	1:05¾	2:14¾
Second heat	0:34	1:08¾	1:42¾
Third heat	0:34½	1:07	2:14¾
Fourth heat	0:34½	1:07	2:14

Entries for Today's Races.

Calumet Stake, 2:14 trotting, $3,000—Maud C., R. H. D., Monette, Arena, Impetuous, Mambrino Queen.

Fifteen-Stride Stake, 2:10 pacing, $3,000—Gazette, Friday, Coleridge, Albert E., Simbolero, Hyannis, Kilo 2.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000—Frederick L., Hawthorne, Turquois, Prayteh, Willis F., Judge Rice, Rosina, Roxanna.

Results of the Lebanon Races.

Lebanon, Ind., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Races results today as follows:

2:24 trot—Dandy Salisbury won, Howard second, Bessie third. Best time, 2:20¾.

2:12 trot—Dan Patch won, Dr. Hamilton second, Dr. Hamilton third. Best time, 2:17¼.

light. Barney Demarest, the driver of Nellie McCrary, was taken down and Harris substituted without any good results, and in consequence the judges declared all pools and bets off on the race. The summaries:

2:20 class, trotting, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5	6	Time
Miss Fullerton, b. m., by Young Fuller-ton, dam by Macey Hambletonian [Rae]	6	1	2	3	1	1	
William Albert, b. h. [Fox]	2	3	1	1	5	6	
Katie Mac, b. m. [Walser]	1	2	3	2	3	5	
Judge Keeler, blk. s. [Bevin]	3	5	4	5	2	3	
Lady Rug, blk. m. [Ondyche]	7	4	5	4	4	2	
Lillie Young, ch. m. [Payne]	5	7	7	6	6	4	
Mamie E., g. m. [Cook]	4	6	6	7	7	dr.	

Time—2:19¾; 2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:14 class, pacing, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5	Time
S. R., ch. g., by Almonarch, dam unknown [Brigham]	1	6	2	1	1	
Jimmie B., b. g. [Sheridan]	2	1	1	2	2	
Pilgrim, blk. h. [Ondyche]	3	2	3	3	3	
Beetle B., b. m. [Payne]	4	3	4	4	4	
Nellie McCrary, b. m. [Demarest and Harris]	6	5	5	4	5	
Sea Bird, ch. h. [Carpenter]	5	4	6	2	4	

Time—2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:15½; 2:15.

2:26 class, trotting, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5	Time
Lady Blanchie, b. m. by Don Carlos [Foley]	3	2	1	1	1	
Belle Brandon, blk. m. [Baggs and Harris]	2	3	2	2	2	
Silver Bells, b. m. [Clark]	5	9	2	4	3	
Exploit, g. h. [Pace]	3	4	5	3	4	
Miss Alice, b. m. [Coe]	4	5	3	5	5	

Time—2:19¾; 2:21; 2:19¾; 2:20; 2:20¾.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5	Time
B. H., br. h., by Commodore Belmont, dam unknown [Alexander]	1	1	1	1	1	
Fairview Boy, b. h. [Hathon]	6	5	2	3	3	
Nellie Neal, g. m. [Mueller]	4	7	4	2	2	
Valley Queen, b. m. [Robertson]	7	4	3	4	4	
Nellie G., ch. m. [Kerlin]	5	6	5	5	dis	

Time—2:18¾; 2:20¾; 2:21.

ALLEGE JIM B. IS NOT DRIVEN TO WIN.

As a Consequence Canton Judges Declare Bets Off.

Canton, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Twenty-five hundred people saw today's races. Jim B. has one heat to Jesse McGregor's two in the 2:40 trot and the race was postponed to Friday. Complaint is made that Jim B. is not being driven to win and all bets on the last heat were declared off. The summaries:

2:29 trot, purse $400:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5
Brooklawn, b. h., by Chesterwood (Shoenberger)	5	1	1	1	1
Pensioner, b. h. [Hollenbach]	1	2	3	5	5
Harry L., b. g. (Share)	2	3	2	3	3
J. G. Newcomb, b. h. [Hulbett]	7	5	5	2	2
Minting, b. h. (Donahay)	3	4	4	4	4
Palo Obiet, b. h. (Faris)	4	6	6	6	6
Diana, b. m. (Henderson)	6	7	7	7	7
Poneto, ch. h. (Glidow)	8	8	8	8	8

Time—2:30¾; 2:28¾; 2:32¾; 2:34¾.

2:24 trot, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5
Plict Boy, g. g., by Pilot Medium [Mell]	1	1	1	1	1
Saranac, br. h. [Roach]	2	2	2	2	2
Chas. Ellis, b. g. [Wolfert]	6	3	3	3	3
Harry N., b. g. [Williams]	3	4	4	4	4
East End, b. g. [Shanks]	4	5	5	5	5
Irene Robb, g. m. [West]	5	6	7	7	6
Roswall, b. h. [Rice]	8	7	6	6	dis
Atwood, b. h. [Zigler]	7	8	dr		

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:10 pace, purse $800:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5
Lucy Pan, b. m., Unknown [Ryan]	1	5	2	1	1
Willie B., g. g. [Rice]	2	1	1	2	2
Starplex, b. h. [Firman]	3	2	3	3	3
Jack Bowers, b. g. [Swearinger]	5	3	5	5	4
Major Wade, b. h. [Curry]	4	4	4	4	dis

Time—2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:18; 2:15¾; 2:18.

HYDROGEN WINS AT GALESBURG.

Exciting Contest in the 2:18 Pace at the Williams Track.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—No race this meeting was more exciting than the 2:18 pace. In the third heat Hydrogen came to the front and won it, and then took the fourth after a hard contest. None of the field was distanced, and the last heat they were bunched all the way round. The summaries:

2:18 class, pacing, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5	Time
Hydrogen, b. h. [Hydrogen (Spencer)]	10	9	1	1	1	
Redskin, ch. g. [Selle]	1	2	3	3	3	
Tepetuition, b. h. [Davis]	2	1	2	2	2	
Bully Sam, b. h. [Bowman]	3	3	4	4	4	
Monibie, b. m. [Marvin]	4	4	5	5	5	
Whirley, blk. g. [Patterson]	8	8	6	6	6	
Lady Virginia, b. m. [Anderson]	5	5	7	7	7	
Maj. Lambert, b. h. [Griffin]	310	9	9	8	8	
Dear Girl, ch. g. [Torbush]	5	6	8	9	9	
Phantom, p. c. [Pollingher]	4	7	10	10	10	

Time—2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:15.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $500:

Horse	1	2	3	4	5	Time
Lady Beaumont, b. m., by Meyer's Pilot [Downing]	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumatic, s. h. [Bowman]	2	2	2	2	2	
Grandilly, b. h. [Maulsby]	3	3	3	3	3	
Belle Pilot, b. m. [Pollard]

ORIOLES GET A SCARE.

COLTS NEARLY BAT OUT A VICTORY IN THE LAST INNING.

Heart Disease Finish Marks the Close of the Chicagos' Disastrous Visit to the Monumental City and Only Kid Gleason's Agility in Stopping a Drive by Papa Anson Saves the Home Team the Game—Hemming Is Invincible Until the Seventh Inning—In Eighth Place.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland.	66	39	.629	Brooklyn.	53	45	.541
Baltimore.	59	35	.628	Chicago.	55	47	.539
Pittsburg.	59	41	.590	New York.	49	49	.500
Boston..	54	43	.557	Washingt'n	31	69	.341
Phil'del'a.	53	43	.552	St. Louis.	32	69	.317
Cincinn't.	52	44	.346	Louisville.	23	72	.242

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimores, 9; Chicagos, 8.
Clevelands, 4; Washingtons, 1.
Brooklyns, 6; Pittsburgs, 0.
Philadelphias, 4; Cincinnatis, 3.
Bostons, 9; Lonisvilles, 5.
New Yorks, 8; St. Louis, 6.

COLTS GIVE THE ORIOLES A SCARE.

Nearly Bat Out a Victory in the Ninth Inning at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Anson and his band were obliged to leave town today without a single Oriole scalp hanging to their belts. They gave the champions a great scare, however, and nearly pulled today's game out of the fire. It was a heart disease finish, and but for a lucky grab by Gleason the Orioles might have been obliged to play out the ninth inning at least. Capt. Anson made such an emphatic protest against Burnham that President Young telegraphed an order to the fat umpire to go to Washington. O'Day, whose path in umpiring the Washington-Cleveland games has not been without big long thorns, was ordered to Baltimore, but did not arrive, and Donohue and Reitz were agreed upon to alternate behind the bat and on the bases. Their work was much better than any of the new members of the staff, only mild kicks being made and these coming from their fellow-players more than from the opposition. There was really but one poor decision, which was made by Donohue, who declared Anson in a sprinting match with Carey reached first base in the lead, when in fact Carey had easily beaten him. Donohue was, however, standing on the third base line at the time and was unable to see the play. His decisions were otherwise unusually good.

When Hemming stepped into the box for the Orioles there was an uneasy feeling apparent among the rooters, for George has not pitched nine innings well this season. He usually is invincible for six and falls down in the seventh, so there was no surprise but only dismay when it was found the Colts, after going out rapidly for seven innings, had finally taken his measure in the eighth and kept up the spurt in the ninth. In the seven innings but two hits had been made by the Colts, and one of these was a scratch. He had only to pitch to twenty-four men in seven innings. One of these got his base on balls and the other on Gleason's error. In the eighth, however, the circus began. Truby, the first man up, hit a hot one to left field, and Kittredge, with two strikes called on him, waited for four bad balls. Hutchison hit hot one toward Gleason. The Kid set himself for a double play, but the ball bounded over his head and Kittredge reached third. Then Everitt banged one to left field and Kittredge crossed the plate. Wilmot likewise cracked out a single and all the bases were taken. Lange's great fly, which Brodie nipped at the center field fence, allowed Hutchison to score, and then Hemming worked in a wild pitch, on which Everitt crossed the plate, Wilmot moving up to second and coming home on Capt. Anson's well-placed single. Two flies to Kelley ended the inning.

Hutchison, who had been an easy mark for the Orioles from the first inning, might have been accused to take a brace now, but he did the reverse. Hitherto the Orioles had been able to make only singles, and fine fielding had prevented them from doing any more damage than could be helped. McGraw worried him in the first for a base on balls, and got to the plate on Keeler's sacrifice and singles by Jennings and Kelley. In the second Anson's poor throw on Brodie's infield hit and Robinson's long single sent another Oriole home. It required four singles to earn two more runs for the Orioles in the fifth, and three singles to produce one tally in the sixth.

So the score was tied when the Colts came in for their eighth and banged the ball all around the lot. Willie Keeler was the first Oriole up, and he slammed the ball to the right field fence easily making third and going home on Jenning's two-base drive along third base line. Kelley sandwiched in a base on balls, and Gleason drove out a long single, scoring Jennings. Brodie's single brought Kelley home, and Robinson's fly to Wilmot helped Gleason across the plate.

The Colts went in to overcome this lead. Truby lifted up a fly to Jennings, but Kittredge was given a pass to first. Hutchinson then hit a slow one to Gleason, who was so long in making up his mind whether to throw to second or first it became too late to do either. Then Everitt hit a hot one to Jennings, which got away from him and bounded out to center, Kittredge crossing the plate. Wilmot's sacrifice advanced each a base, and Lange's single sent Hutchison home. Two men were on the bases when Anson hit a hot grounder toward center. Gleason just managed to stop it, and by a close margin Anson was retired at first. The score:

BALTIMORES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Wilmot, lf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	5	0	2	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	4	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truby, 2b	4	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kittr'ge, c	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Hutch'n, p	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	8	9	24	14	1	1	1	3	1	5

Baltimores	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	—9
Chicagos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	—8

Exact attendance—3,200. Earned runs—Baltimores, 6; Chicagos, 4. Two-base hit—Jennings. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Gleason, Hemming (2), Wilmot, Brodie. Double plays—Gleason-Jennings-Carey. Passed ball—Kittredge. Wild pitches—Hemming. Hit by pitched ball—Brodie. Time of game—2:20. Umpires—Reitz and Donohue.

Notes of the Game.

After the eighth today Kittridge said: "We had one inning in this town, anyway."

Dahlen again put up a fine game at short. His three assists retired the side in the seventh.

Kelley robbed Kittridge of a long hit in the fifth by jumping after a high fly, and Kittridge had misjudged and by chance getting it in one hand.

Ryan is playing with his thumb tied up. He took the sore finger while batting a foul today and was in agony for a few moments.

In the seventh Lange, the first man up, was sent to first on balls and Anson stepped up to bring him home. On the first ball pitched Donohue called, "One strike." The captain kicked and then Hemming pitched another. "Two strikes," said Donohue. Anson said nothing more to Donohue—not just then.

Truby had a better chance to show what stuff he is made of today and confirmed the favorable impression created yesterday. He made a great stop in the first inning, but stumbled over the second base and lost the ball and a chance for a double play. His stop, however, cut off one run. His for a circus catch by Brodie of a tremendous hit he would have had one more hit to his credit today.

BRIDEGROOMS SHUT OUT THE PIRATES

Pittsburg Team Makes but Two Hits Off Kennedy, Who Pitches Great Ball.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Bridegrooms played ball today, ample evidence of this being found in the row of goose-eggs credited to the Pittsburgers. The weather was perfect, and it was "ladies' day" besides, so there was nothing in the way of a clean-edged victory. Pittsburg played a snappy game, but it was no match for the Brooklynites in today's trim. It was Menafee's off day. He started in by giving two bases on balls and hit the third man to bat on the shoulder. He managed to locate the plate after awhile, but not until too late. Kennedy pitched a strong, steady game throughout. Griffin's running catch of Barbauer's drive to center in the fourth inning was the play of the game. In fact, Griffin's work was of the gilt-edged variety from first to last. The fielding of both teams was excellent. Pittsburg was greatly handicapped by Menafee's wildness, had an uphill fight from the start, and played stiffly under disheartening circumstances. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan,rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Griffin, cf..	1	1	4	0	0
Smith, lf..	0	0	2	1	0	Shindle, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Beckley, 1o.	0	0	11	2	0	Corcoran,ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Stenzel, cf..	0	1	1	0	0	Shoch, lf....	1	0	3	0	0
Bierb'er, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Daly, 3b.....	1	0	2	2	0
Stuart, ss....	0	0	3	5	0	Treadway,rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Genins, 3b..	0	0	2	6	2	LaCh'nce,1b	1	0	9	0	0
Merritt, c...	0	1	1	2	0	Grim, c.....	1	1	4	0	0
Menefee, p..	0	0	0	0	1	Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Hart, p.....	0	0	1	2	1						
Totals...	0	2	24	20	4	Totals...	6	5	27	8	0

Pittsburgs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyns	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6

Earned run—Brooklyns. First base on errors—Brooklyns, 4. Left on bases—Pittsburgs, 4; Brooklyns, 10. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 6; off Hart, 2; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Hart, 3; by Kennedy, 2. Stolen bases—Daly (2), Stenzel. Double plays—Shindle-Daly-La Chance, Stuart-Beckley. Passed ball—Merritt. Hit with pitched ball—Shoch, Daly. Time—1:36. Umpire—Murray.

Philadelphias, 4; Cincinnatis, 3.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Phillies won the last game of the season with Cincinnati today through the errors of Catcher Vaughn in the seventh inning, supplemented by Taylor's steady and effective pitching. Rhines went in for the Reds to try and redeem himself for his poor work Tuesday last and he used his speedy upshoot with good effect. He was steady at critical stages. The Reds banged Taylor's curves pretty hard in the first two innings, but his good support held the visitors down to three runs, all they got in the game. After the second inning Ewing's men were almost helpless before his speedy delivery, and only three additional hits were made. Hamilton's batting and baserunning were the features of the game. He had a clean record for the day with a double, three singles, and a base on balls and stole third twice. "Bug" Holliday, while at bat in the first inning, was hit on the hand by one of Taylor's speedy shoots and had a finger split. Parrott took his place at bat and made a hit. Attendance, 5,700. The score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	4	2	0	1	Burke, if...	1	0	1	0	0
Del'h'nty, ss	1	1	3	3	0	Ewing, 1b...	1	3	10	0	0
Cross, 3b....	0	1	1	3	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	2	4	4	0
Thompson, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Holliday, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Turner, 1b...	1	1	4	0	0	Parrott, rf..	0	0	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	2	1	2	Miller, rf....	0	1	2	0	1
Clements, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Smith, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Boyle, 1b....	0	0	8	1	0	Beary, 3b....	0	0	3	2	0
Taylor, p....	0	1	2	1	0	Vaughn, c...	1	1	4	2	2
						Rhines, p....	0	1	0	1	1
Totals....	4	11	27	9	3	Totals....	3	9	27	13	4

Philadelphias	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Cincinnatis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphias, 2; Cincinnatis, 2. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Delehanty, Turner. Struck out—Cross, Turner, Hallman, Boyle, Burke, McPhee, Vaughn. Sacrifice hit—Cross. Stolen bases—Hamilton (3), Delehanty, Cross, Thompson (2), Ewing, McPhee, Parrott. Left on bases—Philadelphias, 11; Cincinnatis, 11. Double play—Smith-Ewing-Gray. First base on errors—Philadelphias, 1; Cincinnatis, 2. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Rhines, 5. Wild pitch—Taylor. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—2:30. Umpire—Keefe.

Clevelands, 4; Washingtons, 1.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Cleveland won this afternoon's game in the first inning by timely stick work, when two earned runs came across the rubber. In the third inning, after two were out, with two men on bases, Mercer overthrew to first and another brace of runners scampered home. These proved to be the only innings in which the Spiders scored and the solitary run of the Senators came also in their third effort at the bat. It was a good game throughout, barring that misplay by Mercer, and the visitors won out on their merits. There was great interest manifested by the spectators over the progress of the game at Baltimore with Anson's Colts, and, in fact, this contest attracted almost as much interest as that being waged on the local grounds. Attendance, 1,950. The score:

Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E	Washi'gt'ns.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf..	0	0	1	0	0	Seibach, lf..	1	0	1	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	1	4	7	2	Joyce, 3b....	0	0	0	3	0
O'Connor, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Carney, c....	0	0	5	1	0
Childs, 2b...	1	3	1	6	0	Ca't'w't'rLb	0	1	12	1	0
McAleer, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	Hass'm'r, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
O'Rourke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Crooks, 2b..	0	0	4	3	0
McGarr, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Schriv'r, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Blake, rf....	0	2	1	0	0	Abbey, cf...	0	1	3	0	0
Wilson, p...	0	1	0	2	0	Mercer, p...	0	1	0	4	1
Totals...	4	11	27	17	4	Totals...	1	5	24	12	1

Washingtons	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Clevelands	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4

Earned runs—Washingtons, 0; Clevelands, 2. Stolen bases—Selbach, Hassamaer. Sacrific hits—Cartwright, Wilson. Double plays—Crooks-Cartwright; McKean-Tebeau; McKean-Childs-Tebeau. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2; off Wilson, 3. Left on bases—Washingtons, 1; Clevelands, 4. Struck out—By Wilson, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—O'Day.

New Yorks, 8; St. Louis, 6.

New York, Aug. 22.—Although only two places behind them in the league race, the St. Louis Browns today appeared to be outclassed by the New-Yorkers. Ehret and German started to pitch for their respective teams, but both were forced to retire before four innings had been completed. McDougall replaced Ehret and Rusie took German's place. The change was not for the best. St. Louis would probably have won had McDougall been supported properly, as he allowed his opponents only three scattering hits. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss....	1	1	3	4	0	Cooley, lf...	1	3	3	0	1
Tiernan, rf..	1	1	4	0	0	Quinn, 2b....	1	2	3	0	1
V'nHit'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	Dowd, cf....	1	2	3	0	1
Davis, 3b....	1	3	4	3	2	Miller, 3b...	0	0	0	4	1
Bannon, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Ely, ss.....	0	0	1	1	1
Burns, lf....	1	2	2	0	0	Sheehan, 1b	1	1	11	1	2
Stafford, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0	Peitz, c.....	1	1	3	2	0
Wilson, c....	0	1	4	1	0	Britt'n'ham, rf	1	1	2	0	0
German, p..	1	1	0	1	0	Ehret, p.....	1	1	0	0	0
Rusie, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	M'Dougal, p	0	0	1	2	1
Totals....	8	12	27	12	4	Totals...	6	9	24	18	7

New Yorks	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	*	—8
St. Louis	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New Yorks, 3; St. Louis, 5. Left on bases—New Yorks, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base by errors—New Yorks, 4; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off German, 3; off McDougall, 1; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by McDougall, 1. Home run—Dowd. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Stafford, Cooley. Two-base hits—Fuller, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Fuller. Stolen bases—Burns, 2. Double plays—Ely-Turner-Sheehan; Miller, Sheehan; Fuller-Wilson. Time—1:47. Umpires—Emslie and Jevne.

Bostons, 9; Louisvilles, 5.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Bostons hit McDermott hard today, and had no trouble in winning, although the Louisvilles rallied sharply in the last two innings and hit Nichols seven times safely and earned three runs. Collins played magnificently at third for the Colonels, and Lowe made a remarkable one-handed catch of a liner off O'Brien's bat in the first inning. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, lf....	2	1	3	0	0	O'Brien, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
Long, ss....	1	2	1	2	1	Collins, 3b..	1	2	4	5	0
Duffy, cf....	3	4	4	0	0	Clarke, lf...	1	2	2	0	0
McCarthy, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Spies, 1b....	1	1	10	1	0
Nash, 3b....	0	2	1	2	0	Shugart, ss.	0	1	0	1	0
Tucker, 1b..	1	0	3	2	0	Gettinger,cf	0	2	5	0	0
Bannon, rf...	0	2	1	0	0	Wrigh't, c..	0	1	5	1	0
Ganzel, c....	0	1	9	0	0	Warner, c...	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, p...	2	2	2	0	0	M'Dermot, p	1	1	0	3	1
Totals....	9	14	27	7	1	Totals....	5	10	24	9	1

Bostons	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	*	—9
Louisvilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5

Earned runs—Bostons, 5; Louisvilles, 3. Two-base hits—Lowe, Nash. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen base—Duffy. First base on balls—McCarthy, Bannon, Clarke, Wright. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker, Clarke. Struck out—Spies, Shugart, Wright, Warner (2), McDermott. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitches—McDermott. Time—2:05. Umpire—McDonald.

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas Citys Make Monkeys of the Minneapolis Players—Milwaukees Also Lose.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indi'nap'ls	62	34	.646	Milwaukee	48	51	.584
Kansas City	59	41	.590	Ter'e Ha'te.	42	56	.429
St. Paul.....	57	40	.587	Detroit.....	44	62	.415
Minneap'lis	49	49	.500	Gr. Rapids.	33	68	.330

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—The Kaws made monkeys of the Millers today. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning to enable the visitors to catch a train. The score:

Kansas Citys.	1	4	2	1	0	0	3	1	2—23	27	4
Minneapolis	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—	9	12	6

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22.—Detroits won a hot game today with the Browers. The score:

Detroits	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—4	13	5
Milwaukees	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	10	3

ADRIANS TO REMAIN IN THE LEAGUE.

Business-Men Subscribe Enough to Enable the Team to Continue.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Adrians	4	1	.800	Lansings	3	4	.428
Jacksons	5	3	.625	Owossos	2	4	.333
P't Huros.	2	3	.500	Kala'zoos	3	5	.295

Games Scheduled for Today.

Lansings at Kalamazoo.
Port Hurons at Jackson.
Adrians at Owosso.

Adrian, Mich., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Local business-men have come to the relief of the Adrian State League nine, and a sufficient sum was subscribed this afternoon to pay current obligations and meet all future exigencies. It will remain in the race.

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Adrian won a close game today. The score:

Owosso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	1
Adrian	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	*—3	6	1

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The home team did nothing today but hit and sprint. The score:

Jackson	0	4	5	8	2	0	1	3	0—32	31	4
Port Huron	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0—6	12	14

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Lansing lost to Kalamazoo today, the latter winning by heavy hitting in the fifth inning Gorton, Kalamazoo's center fielder, had his arm broken by a pitched ball. The score:

Kalamazoo	1	6	3	0	0	0	3	0	1—14	12	5
Lansing	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1—9	11	5

ASSOCIATION MAGNATES IN MEETING.

Mysterious Confab Going On at Peoria Among the Officers.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—An important meeting of the officers of the Western Association of Baseball Clubs is in session in this city, but the members are reticent. Those present are: W. W. Kent, President; T. W. Hickey, Lincoln; Gus Alberts, St. Joseph; S. F. Frick, Des Moines; and Charles E. Flynn, Peoria. The first meeting was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, remaining in session until 6. President Kent said the officers had been considering protested games, but it was evident even more important business was on hand. Another meeting will be held late tonight and still another tomorrow.

HOME RUN BY PIERCE SAVES THE DAY.

Cedar Rapids Wins a Close Game from Burlington—Dubuque Beats Ottumwa.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Dubuques	33	23	.591	Ottumwas	32	28	.533
Burl'gton	32	27	.542	Ced'r Rpds	28	31	.474

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A home run by Pierce, the new man from Texas, brought in three runs and saved the day for Cedar Rapids. The score:

C. Rapids.	0	3	2	1	0	1	2	4	0—12	13	10
B'lingt'n.	1	0	1	2	2	5	0	0	0—11	9	3

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Dubuque continued its winning streak today. The score:

Dubuque.	3	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1—9	11	5
Ottumwa.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	3—8	9	11

MIGHT TRY THIS AT WEST SIDE PARK.

How a Milwaukeean with a Mirror Kept the Minneapolis Team from Batting.

A new and probably the funniest wrinkle in baseball yet heard of presented itself at the Minneapolis-Milwaukee game, played in the latter city, last Sunday. The wrinkle, or trick, the latter undoubtedly being the better term, consisted of a small convex looking glass, just large enough to fill the palm of a man's hand, and operated as a flash light. The eye-blinding device was held by a friend of the home team, so it is said, sitting on the bleachers. Whenever a Minneapolis man came up to bat, and just as the Milwaukee twirler was in the act of tossing in the ball the man on the bleachers would throw the sharp rays of the sun from the glass into the eyes of the batsman. The suddenness of the flash would momentarily blind the batsman, and before he could recover from its effect the ball would be in the hands of the catcher and a strike scored against him. The trick worked to a charm for seven innings, when a man in the grand stand caught a flash of the looking glass and the object it was directed at and called the umpire's and some of the players' attention to it. The umpire, however, paid no attention to the man, but the players did, and hustled the trickster off the grounds. The visiting team lit on the Milwaukeean's curves after the man with the glass was ejected, batted out five runs in the last inning, and won the game.

Playing Baseball in England.

Derby, Eng., Aug. 22.—The Boston amateur baseball team played a game against a local nine here today. The game, which was interesting, was witnessed by a large crowd. The visitors won by a score of 6 to 3.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS GETTING READY.

Northwestern University Preparing to Place a Strong Team in the Field.

Twelve stalwart collegians met at Evanston yesterday and received a few words of encouragement and advice from J. P. Van Doozer. They were the nucleus of the Northwestern University football team and were called to Evanston by Capt. Van Doozer to go in training and begin practice for the coming football season. Scarcely more than half the men reported yesterday, but the others are expected to come in rapidly, so that in a week's time as many more will probably be hard at work on the gridiron at Evanston. No practice was indulged in yesterday, but this afternoon the men will don their uniforms and begin actual work. Those who reported at Evanston yesterday were Capt. Van Doozer, tackle; A. L. Culver, end; Voris, end; Andrews, tackle; Mowry, guard, and R. E. Wilson, quarter back. These have been familiar figures on the field at Evanston, but several promising new men also appeared. They are Ben Thomas, who played guard last year on the Chicago Athletics; Clay Allen, last year's quarter on Baker University's crack eleven; and A. B. Potter, a Baker University half back; Thorne, a tackle at Onarga Seminary; McNamara, end, from the Northwestern Law School; and Perry, a sprinter from the law school, who is also a strong candidate for half.

Capt. Van Doozer says he is going to have enough good substitutes so that no matter who is injured it will not weaken the team. The men have gone into training thus early to prepare to meet the University of Wisconsin team at the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee Sept. 21. Never yet has so brilliant an array of football talent been at Evanston as is now there and as is expected during the coming week. Capt. Van Doozer anticipates Northwestern will have the strongest team in its history.

CONNEFF MAKES A WORLD'S RECORD.

Champion Runner Lowers the Three-Quarter Mile Time Over Four Seconds.

New York, Aug. 22.—Champion "Tommy" Conneff demonstrated at Travers Island the fact he is the peer of any amateur distance runner in the country by defeating Kilpatrick, Orton, Carter, and Remington in a three-quarter mile race in world's record time. The occasion was the first of a series of races between the candidates for positions on the team which will represent the New York Athletic club in the international games with the London Athletic club at Manhattan Field Sept. 21. Conneff's performance was the feature of the games. He was in superb condition. He, G. W. Orton, the intercollegiate champion; C. H. Kilpatrick, half-mile champion; and A. M. Remington started from scratch, while E. E. Carter had eighty yards handicap. Carter held his handicap for three laps, when the scratch men caught him. Conneff, who was in front, made his effort after Carter was passed, gradually drew away from his field, and on reaching the home stretch was ten yards in advance. There he made a grand sprint and finished strong in 3 min. 2 4-5 secs., breaking the world's record for the distance by 4 1-5 secs. Kilpatrick was second, Orton and Remington making a dead heat for third place.

ARE CLEVER WITH BOW AND ARROW.

Big Scores Made and More Records Broken at Dayton, O.

Dayton, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The archery tourney today resulted as follows:

Second single, York round, 100 yards, 72 arrows: 80 yards, 48 arrows; 60 yards, 24 arrows—W. B. Rearinson won, with a score of 88 hits, 389 points; L. W. Maxson, 71 hits, 311 points; D. F. McGowen, 52 hits, 302 points; F. C. Howell, 77 hits, 219 points.

Second women's national round, 60 yards, 48 arrows, 50 yards, 24 arrows—Mrs. M. C. Howell won, with 55 hits, 398 points; Mrs. J. E. Barker, 59 hits, 273 points; Mrs. G. W. Pickard, 52 hits, 214 points.

Women's national round championship—Won by Mrs. M. C. Howell of Washington, D. C., with a total of 132 hits, 756 points, which is 43 points over the world's record, made at Washington, D. C., in 1894 by Mrs. S. T. Phillips of Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Howell broke her own record of 358 points, made yesterday. The 398 points made today are a gain of 40 points.

Second women's Columbia round—Won by Mrs. M. C. Howell, 50 yards and 30 yards, 24 arrows each distance. The scores were: Mrs. Howell, 418 to 59, points 363; Mrs. G. W. Pickard, 64 hits, 346 points; Mrs. P. J. Barker, 63 hits, 319 points.

Women's Columbia championship—Won by Mrs. Howell, with a total score of 141 hits, 969 points—within three points of the world's record, made at Chattanooga in 1892.

Second American men's round, 60 yards, 80 yards and 40 yards, 30 arrows each distance—Won by W. B. Robinson with a score of 88 hits, 494 points; L. W. Maxson, 94 hits, 490 points; M. J. Howell, 83 hits, 477 points; O. J. S. Wing, 67 hits, 455 points.

York round championship—Won by W. B. Robinson with a score of 169 hits, 794 points.

American national championship—Won by L. W. Maxson with a score of 176 hits, 1,014 points.

GOOD PLAYING IN AUSTIN'S TOURNEY.

Miss Price and Miss McFarland Win from Miss Hecox and Miss McCarthy.

Interest in the Austin tennis tournament does not flag and the fourth day of the contests saw a continuance of the large attendance at the courts. The first match yesterday morning was in women's singles between Delia Price and Daisy Hecox. Miss Hecox started out strongly and won five games straight. Then she weakened and Miss Price took seven games one after another, winning the set. She took the second set with six straight games.

Louise McFarland also distinguished herself by taking twelve straight games—two love sets—from Louise McCarhty.

The men's singles occupied the afternoon, the feature of the matches being the sets between Walter Bennett and Wallace McFarland. The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Delia Price beat Daisy Hecox 7—5, 6—0.
Edith Geddes beat Alice Geddes 6—2, 6—3.
Louise McFarland beat Louise McCarthy 6—0, 6—0.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.

Joseph Cremin beat Adin Snow 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Lewis Reiterman beat Leslie Swartout 6—2, 6—3.
Walter Bennett beat Wallace McFarland 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.
Harry Crafts beat Carl Cleverdon 6—2, 6—1.
Walter Moore beat Fred Osgood 6—4, 6—3.

OLD MAN STILL FAST.

CYCLIST MURPHY RIDES A REMARKABLE MILE AT MOUNT CLEMENS.

**Wins the Mile Open in 2:01 2-5, the State Competitive Record, and the Fastest Mile Ever Made in Competition with Tandem Pacing—Cabanne Gets a Bad Deal—Emerson of the Englewood Whe

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

SPEAKING of the horrors at Dunning—but they are unspeakable.

GAME WARDEN BLOW seems to be largely composed of his name.

TODAY the truth seems to be that Gen. Gomez is really not dead again.

THIS is more than an investigation of Dunning. It is an investigation of Dan Healy and his County Board.

MR. CAMPBELL'S desire not to be nominated for Governor by the Ohio Democrats is evidence that he is a clairvoyant.

TOO MUCH importance should not be attached to Librarian Spofford's shortage. Even the tallest of us are a little short at times.

WHEN Dr. Reilly says that bicycle riding by women shatters the nervous system, he means the nervous systems of the spectators.

THE Sultan's announcement that he is in favor of reform is another reason for believing that he is the John P. Hopkins of Turkey.

"THE Money We Need" is the title of a book just issued. We haven't read it, but we can supply any desired information on the subject.

THE best thing for Supt. Morgan to do is to tell the truth. The present County Commissioners can be of no further use to him. They are done for.

NOW THAT Boston's attention has been called to them we shall know soon whether they should be entitled Knights Templar or Knights Templars.

THE bank check system was not invented until this century, which explains why Romeo got no answer to his conundrum: "What's in a name?"

THE Board of Education's unwillingness to submit to the civil service reform law is pretty good evidence that it should be compelled to submit to it.

IF the Illinois Central can get hold of that telescope which brings the moon within six miles of the earth it is understood that it will build a six-mile bridge.

IT is not stated whether Buck Hinrichsen's "note of warning" to the Illinois Democrats is for sixty or ninety days. So far as is known it is indorsed by nobody.

EVERYBODY is very sorry for ex-Consul Waller, of course. But before he gets any more free advertising wouldn't it be just as well to inquire whether he is thinking of going on the stage?

COXEY'S statement that he expects to be elected Governor of Ohio is somewhat handicapped by recollection of the fact that two years ago he expected to mass a million men around the Capitol at Washington.

THE optimism of some people is simply amazing. Here is a civil engineer talking about improving the Chicago River, when he must know perfectly well that there is no chance of destroying it.

DAN HEALY is reported to have said: "The newspapers be d—d." Whether he said it or not he doubtless wishes they were. But for them Healy could have pursued his peaceful way and he would never have been known for what he is.

NEW YORK stocks were strong after a rather weak opening. The Chicago market was dull and featureless. Sterling rates were a shade lower. New York exchange sold at 60 to 70 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were weak. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn 1 cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye easy, barley firm, flaxseed weak, September pork 22½ cents and ribs and lard 10 cents lower.

THE President and members of the Board of Education stand in contempt of the civil service law as well as good citizenship by the position which they have taken that the engineers, fireman, janitors, and office force of the board are exempt from its operation. The law exempts only Superintendents and teachers, and they are specially mentioned. It includes, consequently, all who are not mentioned. If it were intended that the employes named above should not go into the classified service the law would have so provided. The members of the board are in poor business seeking to evade the provisions of this law for the sake of the petty patronage of its department.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald writes that seventy-three locomotives have been sold to Japan by a firm in the United States, and that the American locomotives have proved their superiority in Japan over those of other countries. When troops and war material were being rushed to the sea the American locomotives took the steep grades over the mountains better than those from other lands. They always have proved their superiority where the

bridges, heavy grades, and uneven tracks in South America and Australia, where the English locomotives, with their perfectly rigid frames, could not have gone with safety and efficiency. Before long the Japanese will prefer to build their own engines, but in the meantime they will want a great many from abroad, and it would seem that the locomotive builders of the United States have the inside track on this business.

THE refreshing assurance of county contractors was illustrated yesterday morning at Dunning. While two of the investigating subcommittees were on the grounds two wagons drove up with meat for the asylum. There was one load of beef which did not answer specifications, and a load of veal which was so tainted that it announced itself to the entire neighborhood. As the members of the committee were not only in sight but in smell of the stinking stuff the butcher rejected it. The question which the members asked each other was whether this meat would have been accepted if they had not been around. As to the contractor, his audacity can only be explained upon the theory that he did not know there was an investigation going on, and that meat was one of the subjects under scrutiny.

CASTING LOTS FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

Commissioner Cunning of the County Board, in his testimony before the investigating committee Wednesday last, was frankly if not brutally explicit in his description of the methods by which the old combination divided the patronage of the county institutions. The following extract from the testimony shows how the Commissioners appointed attendants:

Q.—Are you familiar with the method of appointing employes at this institution? If so tell us briefly what method was employed when you became County Commissioner. A.—After I was elected we adopted the system that the previous board had adopted, dividing up the patronage into equal parts.

Q.—On what method is it divided? A.—Well, they divided it up equally between the city Commissioners, but in the end we found that one man got the whole of it, Commissioner Kelly, I believe, and we got into a little squabble and held a caucus and various schemes were suggested so that the board could divide the patronage and act pleasantly about it. A committee was appointed on the suggestion of Mr. Allen that the patronage be divided into fifteen parts. At first we did not intend to give the county Commissioners but a very small share of the patronage, but to make things pleasant we finally agreed to divide it into fifteen parts. I was appointed Chairman of the committee to pick out the places and divide them up. We figured up the amount in money that the county paid in salaries and then we selected the positions of the year book and made fifteen lists, and we put up a good job and a bad job——

Q.—That is, you mean one that paid high and one that paid a small salary? A.—We put in a cashier and then a scrub woman, and when we got to the attendants each Commissioner, I believe, got five on his list.

Q.—Did he have absolute authority to fill those five positions? A.—Yes. Whoever he sent out here was to be put on the payroll.

Q.—Irrespective of their qualifications, capacity, or general fitness? A.—Or general fitness, yes. But we gave the Superintendent authority to discharge any.

Q.—Then in case that a man who was unsatisfactory was discharged, the Commissioner who had the appointment credited to him had the privilege of refilling it? A.—He was to be notified to send another party.

Q.—That has been the system for the last four or five years? A.—Yes, sir. The power has always been in the County Board.

Further, Mr. Cunning explained that after the fifteen patronage lists were made up they were put into a hat and each of the fifteen Commissioners drew out one, which gave him the privilege of naming the persons to fill the positions. This was the spoils system in full bloom. If this investigation shall have no other result than to show the ignorant, corrupt, political "pull" and blind chance manner in which the institutions of Cook County have been supplied with attendants, it will not have been held in vain. It sufficiently explains all the corruption, boodling, bribery, violence, ignorance, and maladministration which have been charged. One need go no further than this lottery of patronage to understand the rottenness at Dunning. Evidently it is time for the operation of the civil service law in such a thorough manner that even President Healy cannot manipulate it, much as he may be disgusted with it.

MORE CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

The wreck of the Coliseum Building Wednesday night appears to have been the result of gross carelessness on the part of at least two persons. The building inspector who was sent to investigate reports that the cantilever arches did not collapse by crushing in, but fell over sideways in the absence of lateral support. They were not tied or braced together, as they should have been before being subjected to the strain placed on them. In this particular there was culpable negligence on the part of somebody. But the load of seventy-five tons of green lumber intended to be used for the roof was improperly placed. Instead of being distributed it was massed upon one of the trusses. That one tipped over under the weight. In its fall it struck the next, which also went over, and this forced a third out of the perpendicular, and so on till nearly the whole row of cantilever arches went down. The occurrence, which should not be called an "accident," did not result from bad foundations or radical weakness of the structure, but from criminal inattention to duty by some persons who were intrusted with oversight of the work.

The conditions do not indicate that there would have been any danger of loss of life after the building was finished, as the later work was to include the placing of lateral supports and the distribution of the load of lumber over the roof. But there would have been fatal results if the collapse occurred two hours earlier or four hours later. In either case some hundreds of men would have been carried down in the ruin. Fortunately the crash happened between shifts of workmen. Perhaps the Building Department can explain why it did not have a competent inspector on the ground to prevent the overloading of the trusses and the accident that followed.

THE DEBOURBONIZATION OF WHISKY.

At last the real reason why Col. Watterson and the starry eyed Goddess of Reform are going to shake the dust of Kentucky from their garments on the eve of a Presidential election has leaked out. They are victims of the crime of 1805. They are suffering undreamed-of agony because of the debourbonization of Kentucky whisky.

The Colonel has long suspected that a nefarious conspiracy to injure and perhaps to ruin him and everybody else to whom pure whisky and plenty of it are a necessity was in existence. He has bought whisky that was, as he describes it, "honey in the mouth," but "fire in the throat and hell in the stomach"—which puzzled him and set him thinking. He has noticed now and then that even when he paid 15 cents the barkeeper neglected to turn his back during the pouring process. But he had no positive proof that trouble was looking for him until James Stoll of Lexington met him and said:

When I was in Cincinnati recently I was asked by several big compounding houses if we would close our distillery for the fiscal year of 1896. I asked why we should take such action, and was answered that the overproduction of Kentucky whisky made such action essential. I told them that the trouble was not an overproduction in Kentucky whisky, but an overproduction in spirits. I explained that the consumptive demand for Kentucky whisky was in excess of the output, but that the compounders were making 5,000,000 gallons out of every 1,000,000 gallons distilled in Kentucky, by adding spirits, and that they then pretended that there was an overproduction in Kentucky whisky. I told them to stop buying spirits for a while and I would guarantee a shortage in Kentucky whiskies.

That astounding statement demonstrated to the Colonel's acute intelligence that

so unwell. Instead of genuine old Kentucky whisky he had been consuming a combination of Illinois spirits with bourbon at the Cincinnati ratio of 5 to 1.

Whereupon he decided to go to Europe and to stay there until the spirit bugs had been destroyed by the free whisky men. It is true that a national campaign will be in progress during his absence. But what is the election of a Democratic President, what are such trifling things as the tariff and the silver question to him if he is compelled to drink a nauseous decoction of highwines instead of the healthful and fragrant mountain dew of the mother of moonshiners? Better than a country of spirits and bourbon the brandy-and-watering places of Europe.

MUST PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times-Herald, has succeeded in putting four members of the Legislature—Crafts, Hawley, Berry, and Thiemann—in an awkward situation. The T.-H. has distinctly accused them of receiving or soliciting bribes. It professes to be in possession of evidence that will convict them in a court of justice. It has by caricature exhibited them in a pillory and invited them to bring suits for libel.

But one opinion will be found in the community as to the guilt of the persons accused if they do not bring suit. They are guilty. No man worthy of the name would submit to an accusation of this nature if innocent. Hence the opinion of people, and especially of the constituents of these members, must, if they remain silent now, be definitely made up that they are guilty.

At the same time it is evident the T.-H. has not treated these men with perfect fairness nor with any sincere purpose of compassing the ends of public justice according to law. It is evident the T.-H. has been maneuvering for an advantage of position. It has been trying to compel the accused to assume the defensive and has thrown upon them the burden of proof of innocence. Yet in law if not in morals men are supposed to be innocent until they are proved guilty. The T.-H. has been content simply to allege that they are guilty and has required them to prove that they are innocent. While claiming to have in its possession abundant proofs of guilt it refuses to submit them either to the public or to the authorities. It taunts the accused with their cowardice and their incapacity to prove their innocence, while it refrains from telling them what the counts of the indictment against them are, or what they will be required to disprove in order to prove their innocence. Apparently they will be expected to show that their public lives have been pure and unspotted from beginning to end. Before they go to trial they must be sure that they have done nothing that will not bear the scorching scrutiny of an investigation in court and the unusual publicity that always follows upon a libel suit against a powerful newspaper.

But while many readers may question the absolute fairness of the Times-Herald's methods candid persons must admit that up to this time the newspaper has fairly established a case. "Silence in this case is," as the Herald claims, "confession." The four persons accused must make up their minds to be looked upon as guilty of the offenses charged or they must take steps to clear their characters at once in the proper tribunals.

QUAY AND HIS TRIUMPH.

However one may dislike Senator Quay's political methods, whatever one may think of Senator Quay's morals, he cannot honestly withhold admiration of the man's genius for politics. Hated by Magee, Martin, Hastings, and every other aspiring rival, distrusted by every citizen not in his debt, burdened by a record that would down any other leader, deprived of the patronage which formerly was one of the most effective weapons in his armory, opposed by the powerful machines of the two chief cities of Pennsylvania, one of them disbursing at least $30,000,000 every year, he has nevertheless routed all his enemies and has intrenched himself in a position that seems impregnable. He is today the absolute ruler of the Republican party in the second State of the Union. He will dictate the nomination and control the election next year of 204 members of the Legislature. It will be his to name Cameron's successor in the Senate. The Pennsylvania delegation to the Presidential convention will support his candidate for the nomination. He will be Chairman of the State Central committee. In the hour when even well-informed men not unduly given to optimism confidently believed that he would be fleeing to refuge he sits serene in the enemy's citadel.

If success were the test to which men are to be put in this world Quay would outrank most of his contemporaries in the political arena. Probably that is the only test he cares about. Ethics and morals are no concern of his. He does not trouble himself with accusations of dishonesty or even of malfeasance in office so long as punishment does not loom imminent. It does not matter to him how unsavory his reputation may be if evil repute does not defeat his plans.

Quay's case is unique in the history of American politics. Many politicians before him have won triumph after triumph in spite of discovered chicanery. But no man who has made confession by avoidance of charges of personal crookedness has ever gone on uninterrupted and not even embarrassed by them to complete and permanent triumph.

GREENBACKS AND GOLD EXPORTS.

No one who has a moderate acquaintance with practical operations in finance needs to be told that the greenbacks are the dangerous instrumentality for reducing the Treasury gold reserve below the limit of safety, and will continue to be so unless Congress abolishes the reissue function of those notes. But probably few are aware of the close correspondence between the redemption of these notes and the gold outflow. The following table from the New York Commercial Bulletin shows the movement in both directions for each of the twenty-five months preceding the latest bond issue:

	Redemptions of greenbacks and Sherman notes.	Gold exports from New York.
1893.		
January	$ 11,496,617	$ 12,584,396
February	13,826,694	14,240,007
March	4,926,453	8,113,428
April	20,051,910	19,148,964
May	16,547,315	16,091,567
June	4,250,651	2,711,226
July	1,036,016	174,212
August	2,346,222	949,502
September	340,727	1,436,862
October	695,392	511,018
November	516,372	351,745
December	517,418	2,654,945
Total, 1893	$ 76,556,890	$ 79,774,818
1894.		
January	$ 356,356	$ 1,279,437
February	19,195,354	3,206,317
March	3,461,192	9,020,033
April	7,695,127	11,722,771
May	26,541,082	27,406,801
June	22,166,893	25,280,226
July	13,924,475	14,230,201
August	4,741,478	5,118,651
September	836,371	237,477
October	3,047,890	1,082,814
November	1,709,757	428,213
December	31,909,214	9,802,380
1895.		
January	45,117,738	25,929,828
Total 13 months ending Feb. 1, 1895	$186,865,117	$127,749,752
Total 25 months	$263,422,007	$207,524,570

The amounts for the panic year, 1893, are so closely accordant as to show beyond doubt that the redemptions of notes were effected to provide for gold exports. The excess of nearly 40 millions in redemptions over exports during 1895 may be accounted for by the fact that after having paid gold for the two first issues of bonds the bankers recovered large amounts of gold by presenting notes for redemption, and at least a portion of the excess of 19 millions for last January is insensible to the sorting out of lightweight coins by exporters, in order to do which they withdrew a great deal more gold than they wanted to send to Europe. The way in which the banks obtained back again the gold they paid into the Treasury strongly attests the wisdom of the course pursued by the administration in arranging last February for an increase of the supply by drawing gold from abroad. Also it pointedly suggests the expediency of the government getting out of the note business as quickly as possible. The sooner it does so the sooner it will escape the duty of maintaining gold payments and turn that burden over to private capital, as is the case in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Canada. There will be no need of aid from gold syndicates when the government is out of the note-issuing business, and no occasion for scarcity of gold in the Treasury when the income from foreign and domestic business exceeds the current expenditures, as it did uniformly under many years of Republican administration.

WE MUST CONTROL THE CANAL.

There is nothing surprising in England's visible agitation over the prospect that the United States will obtain and retain exclusive control of the Nicaragua Canal. American control means not only that the canal may be closed to British warships if it should be to our interest to close it, but it means also United States domination of the Central American republics and United States monopoly of Central American trade. The first danger is remote and unimportant. The second is near and of the greatest importance, for it is very improbable that we shall ever think it necessary to impede Great Britain's military operations, but the commercial battle for gain in the isthmian countries is present and perpetual.

The vehemence with which the St. James' Gazette harks back to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and insists that it must not be violated by the United States, and the facility with which it demonstrates that our control of the canal would be a violation of the treaty, should awaken us to the importance of securing and establishing our grip upon the canal company's finances. England, as the Gazette says, would jump at a chance to furnish the money necessary to complete the enterprise if by so doing it could obtain control of it. Shall we allow the company to give England that chance?

The slow progress of the Nicaragua Canal bill toward the statute book shows how imperfect is America's realization of the matter's importance. The United States apparently does not see how enormous and profitable an advantage it will have if it is in watchful charge of the Isthmus of Panama. But England does, and if we do not look sharp it will avail itself of our indifference and procrastination and take possession of the vantage-ground we might have occupied to our enrichment and to the effectual safeguarding of our national interests. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not stand in our way. If it conflicts with the Monroe doctrine, as the Gazette claims, it is null and void.

HORSES, however, will be used for plowing and other farm work for several years yet.

KANSAS Populists are talking of nominating Lewelling for Governor again. Are they absolutely out of whiskers?

THE new steamship St. Louis is making a great name for itself notwithstanding.

IT requires a high degree of skill to draw up indictments in such a way as to let all the guilty men escape. Once in awhile through some awkward oversight an indictment turns up that has no flaw in it.

WHEN Adlai Stevenson stands face to face with the Muir glacier some conception of the awful littleness of a Vice-President must be irresistibly borne in upon him.

THE mysteries pertaining to the 101st degree of the Improved Order of Red Men are likely soon to become public property. A man upon whom the degree was conferred a few weeks ago has sued for $5,000 to compensate him for the indignities he suffered. There are college societies aching to get hold of that man.

THERE is a sign in Union Park with this inscription:

DOG's Not Allowed in the Park.

The Park Commissioners will gratify a pardonable curiosity on the part of the public by being a little more specific. Whose dog or what dog is not allowed in the park?

IT will not hurt the Hon. James E. Campbell as much as it might some other Ohio Democrat. He is used to it.

IT was either unprecedented assurance or dense stupidity to send that load of "veal" to Dunning yesterday. Didn't the butcher know the subcommittee was in session?

THE St. Louis, Perry and Chicago railway will give this city direct communication with a considerable portion of Illinois which now does most of its trading in Chicago. Of course, the Chicago papers are against it.—St. Louis Republic.

On the broad ground of humanity Chicago is in favor of any new railway that gives St. Louis another connection with the metropolis of the West.

THE news of Librarian Spofford's shortage fell upon the people with a shock such as might have been occasioned by the discovery of a mistake in the multiplication table.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Still More Advanced.

(Scrutinizing her) "What? Bloomers?"
(With emphasis) "Knicks?"

Too Valuable a Life to Be Risked.

Acquaintance—"Why don't you go and inspect that flimsy-looking new building they are putting up in the next block?"

Building Inspector—"I'm afraid it isn't safe to go into it."

Probably the Effect of Inherited Prejudice.

Teacher—"How would you correct the sentence: 'He sat there quiet and listened to the bagpipes' music'?"

Pupil—"I would scratch out the word 'music.'"

Not Much Difference.

Mrs. Sprightleigh—"My husband belongs to six lodges and I'm a little lonesome this evening. That's why I came over."

Mrs. Jolleigh—"I'm glad you came. My husband's in training for a bicycle road race."

PERSONALS.

The newest and oldest converts to bicycling in Maine are a 75-year-old citizen of Topsham and another gentleman of about the same age in Brunswick. Both are rapidly becoming expert riders.

Anthony Hope is at his desk from 10 in the morning till 4 or 5 in the afternoon. Among his relaxations are football and lawn tennis, and he is also in great demand in society, being a good deal of a lion at present.

It is not generally known that a sister of Robert Louis Stevenson is a literary worker. She is Mrs. De Maitz, a contributor to the London magazines and one of the wits of the Literary Ladies' Dinner club.

The King of the Belgians wishes to sell his property in the Ardennes, and his agents are looking out for a purchaser. The reason for this step is said to be the large expenses to which he has been put by the Congo.

The number of members of the new Parliament who have the same Christian name and surname is unprecedented. There are three John Wilsons, two George Joschim Goschens, two William Abrahams, and two Robert Wallaces in the House of Commons.

Sir Gerald Graham and Lord Wolseley were in the Crimea together as subalterns, and afterwards fought side by side in China. Lord Wolseley speaks of his companion in arms as "perhaps the bravest man, the man most insensible to danger, I ever knew."

Froken Selina Lorerlaf, the well-known Swedish authoress, has been presented by the King of Sweden with the sum of 600 kr., and Prince Eugen of Sweden—her given name is of such kr. as an acknowledgment of the literary work and to enable her to undertake a visit of recreation abroad.

The late ex-Justice Strong was a man of rugged personality, always physically as well as mentally vigorous. At Yale he was noted for being one of the best athletes of his day, and his early love for manly sports and feats of daring he retained until age had well advanced upon him.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is Valkyrie III. now, but let us all pray that when the race has been sailed it may be Valkyrie second.—New York Advertiser.

At Narragansett: Amy—"How is your fiancé, the Earl, fixed for money?" Maud—"Over his coronet in debt, I suppose."—Puck.

"Do you think," said Unappie, "that a gentleman ought to speak to his barber when he meets him on the street?" "Certainly," said Briggs. "It is about the only chance he has to get a word in."—Indianapolis Journal.

"O-oh," she sobbed. "I never thought it would come to this." "What's the trouble now?" asked Brootles. "Y-you said that wearing bloomers is lunacy!" "Well, it is," was the dogged rejoinder. "It's pantaloonacy."—Washington Star.

"I tell you, my brethren," cried the rector, "the devil does not stay at home; he's at work—he's abroad." "I know what's coming," whispered the head warden to his wife. "He's going to put in a bid to be allowed to go abroad after him."—Harper's Bazar.

She turned upon him imperiously. "What have you to say for yourself?" The dude cowered before her, abashed, and then passed through the door without a word. She shook her head sadly. "Once more is the old saying verified. 'It goes without saying!'" She gently locked the door behind him.—Truth.

Simplicity of science: Student—"I learn that there are cases in which people have had from childhood an uncontrollable desire to eat soap. What is the cause of that?" Learned Professor—"They are victims of sappessomania." Student—"Um—what does sappessomania mean?" Learned Professor—"A desire to eat soap."—New York Weekly.

SOCIETY.

The "Pansy Bunch" received its friends last evening at the residence of the Misses Gamerdinger, No. 5705 Drexel avenue. The little people who are members of the "Bunch" all belong to the Chicago University Mission. They meet every Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the mission, where they receive instructions in practical accomplishments as well as physical culture and declamation.

The second of a series of summer dancing parties was held by the Hyde Park Dancing club at the Jackson Park pavilion last evening. The Reception committee consisted of James W. Barrett, James D. Fallow, Robert Law Jr., and C. L. Funk. The patronesses were Mrs. George W. Lilley, Mrs. A. D. Shubert, Mrs. Walter Caleb, Mrs. G. M. Colby, Mrs. George F. Hughson, and Mrs. T. D. Knight.

Notes of Society.

Dr. Edwin J. Kuh has returned from his vacation.

Mrs. J. Stewart and Miss Violet Stewart have gone East.

Dr. Gertrude Gail Wellington has gone to St. Paul to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Brown Mantouya of No. 374 Dearborn avenue have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ewart of Pittsburg are visiting Mrs. Edward Jackman of Edgewater.

Mrs. Clark Ellis Bailey of Winona, Minn., is spending a few days with Mrs. W. G. Stoughton of Edgewater.

Vincent Bierbower, Lieutenant-Governor of Idaho, is spending a few days with his brother, Austin Bierbower.

Mrs. Hart Taylor of Buena Park will entertain Tuesday evening for her guests, Miss Adeline Merywether and Richard Merywether of Louisville.

The marriage of Miss Anna May Deniston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Deniston, to Dr. Charles Rice occurred last evening at No. 3230 Rhodes avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Next week will inaugurate the dramatic season in Chicago. "The Masqueraders" in the Columbia, "The Case of Rebellious Susan" in Hooley's, "Fanchon" in McVicker's, "Trilby" in the Schiller, "A Yenuine Yentleman" in the Grand Opera-House, and "Ali Baba" in the Chicago, together with seven variety theaters, will offer diversified and generally agreeable entertainment. A week from Monday Otis Skinner will produce "Villon, the Vagabond" in the Grand, and a new political play, "The Silver Lining," will be tried in the Chicago.

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It cost Charles Frohman nearly $40,000, according to him, to produce "The Masqueraders" in the Empire Theater, and the great success achieved there, where it ran for eight months, cost him $5,000 more. The latter expense was not reckoned on in the first estimates for the production. When Charles Frohman signed a contract with Bronson Howard to produce in the Empire last January a new American comedy which Mr. Howard was then writing, he had no idea that he would be in possession of such an extraordinary triumph as Henry Arthur Jones' drama turned out to be. After "The Masqueraders" had been running a week Mr. Howard saw it in company with Henry Loomis Nelson, the editor of Harper's Weekly. At the end of the third act both went into Mr. Frohman's office and told him that he had a great play and a great success. Mr. Howard added: "I see at once that in justice to yourself, Mr. Frohman, you cannot produce my play at this house during the present season." Then Mr. Howard agreed to accept $5,000 in satisfaction of his contract. "The Masqueraders", will be the first play presented at the Columbia Theater during the seventh annual engagement of Charles Frohman's stock company beginning Monday evening. It will be done with the original cast and all the Empire Theater costumes, scenery, and furniture and properties. The second play will be "John A-Dreams."

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It is seldom that a leading lady in a legitimate company does a pas de seule, yet theater-goers who are at the Grand Opera-House Monday evening, Sept. 2, will see Maud Durbin, Otis Skinner's leading lady, in a very pretty dance. The part which Miss Durbin assumes in "Villon, the Vagabond," Otis Skinner's new play, requires her to do this dance, and for the last two weeks she has been studying it. The play is now in active rehearsal on the stage of the Grand Opera-House and much is expected of the production, which, it is said, will be elaborate. Mr. Skinner established his reputation as a producer last year of "His Grace de Grammont" and "The King's Jester," both of which, it will be remembered, were beautifully mounted.

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Considerable interest is felt in the engagement of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater company, which begins Monday night in Hooley's. All the old favorites are in the company except Georgia Cayvan, who would a-starring go. Isabel Irving has been promoted to be leading woman. She is said to be excellent as the recalcitrant wife in "The Case of Rebellious Susan." In that play Bessie Tyree impersonates a new woman with "a message for the age."

Good in Everything.

The man who frets at worldly strife
Grows sallow, sour, and thin;
Give us the lad whose happy life
Is one perpetual grin.
He, Midas-like, turns all to gold,
He smiles when others sigh,
Enjoys alike the hot and cold,
And laughs through wet and dry.

There's fun in every thing we meet,
The greatest, worst, and best;
Existence is a merry treat,
And every speech a jest.
Be't ours to watch the crowds that pass
Where Mirth's gay banner waves,
To show fools through a quizzing glass
And bastinade the knaves.

The serious world will scold and ban,
In clamor loud and hard.
To hear Mein called a Congressman
And Pandiine styled a bard.
But, come what may, the man's in luck
Who turns it all to glee,
And laughing, cries, with honest Puck,
"Great Lord! what fools we be!"

HOWSHE PROGRESSED

MODERN WOMAN FOUGHT HER WAY TO THE NEW POSITION.

Man Not Yet Eager to Give Woman a Larger Measure of Liberty for the Asking—To Her Belongs the Credit for the Victories in a Forty-Years' War for Equal Rights—Efforts to Abolish Restrictions Always Bitterly Assailed by Man.

The question of mixed clubs being under informal discussion, a distinguished New York Judge expressed his disapprobation of any attempt to model associations composed of men and women on the lines followed by men's social clubs. Such experiments would, he contended, inevitably result in complications that would conduce neither to the comfort of the members nor to the dignity of the clubs. Fearing, apparently, that he was laying himself open to the charge of being ungallant, the Judge went on to explain that, outside of mixed clubs, he, in common with men generally, was in favor of granting woman every opportunity or privilege for which she asked. In view of this attitude of generous acquiescence the learned Judge could not account for the hostility displayed by many women authors and lecturers toward men. He did not know which was the more astonishing, the keen desire evidenced by the conciliatory, yielding attitude of men to grant women all they asked for, or the bitterness able women displayed when they discoursed upon man.

When away back in the '40s the reviled woman's rights advocates, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Lucretia Mott, Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, and others, began the agitation for the recognition of woman as the peer of man the old English common law was the law of this land. Under this the married woman was deprived of power over any property of which she may have been possessed, over her earnings, and her children. The proposition to abolish such iniquitous laws was not received with eager acquiescence on the part of men. Quite the contrary. The advocates of justice for women were bitterly assailed, and their opinions branded as subversive of morality. Well may a worker of that day exclaim: "It is incredible sane men should argue day after day that if women were allowed to control their own property it would 'strike at the root of Christianity,' 'ruin the home,' and open wide the door to license and debauchery! And yet these legislators did so argue through many weeks of stormy debate, the bitterest feeling being shown with regard to the rights of women to acquire and possess property to their sole use and disposal during the husband's lifetime." It took sometimes fifteen years of continuous agitation to get a State Legislature to expunge such outrageous laws.

This was forty-odd years ago, but the same spirit of keep-her-in-her-place has characterized the average man ever since. What the pioneer women medical students, art students, college students, endured here and in England and France is already a matter of history, and it all constitutes a scathing commentary on the boasted chivalry of man.

But woman has graver cause for resentment. Men have not, nor are they today eager to give woman a larger concession of liberty for the asking. The removal of every injustice and every inequality has had to be stubbornly fought for by a few courageous and philanthropic women, aided here and there by a man less inflated than his fellows with an overweening pride of sex.

To women and not to men belongs the credit of such measure of liberty as the women of today enjoy.—Vogue.

Love and Marriage.

That matrimony is a happier state than celibacy when it means a union of hearts as well of fortunes there is little doubt, but, though many people marry for love, or something they mistake for it, very few of these unions lead to lasting happiness. Why is this?

The great reason seems to me to be that in most lives the ruling passion is self, and upon this rock everything which comes in contact with it is shattered sooner or later. A man will often fancy himself very much in love with a pretty and sprightly girl, and all the more so if she have some means of her own. Now, the real fact of the case very likely is simply that the girl amuses him, and he pictures a little home with her as its mistress as a pleasant change from bachelor "diggings." In fact, what he calls love is only another name for pure, unadulterated selfishness. He thinks of himself and not of her, and when he discovers, as he soon will after marriage, that she has rights, claims, and wishes to be satisfied as well as himself, he will probably at first feel very much surprised, and then aggrieved and indignant.

Perhaps the girl may be in her way as selfish as the man and have married for the sake of position, wealth, independence from parental control, or some equally unsatisfactory reason. If this be the case, then as soon as the little veneer of mutual attraction and sympathy which they called love has worn off, then both man and woman will find the marriage bond a fetter and will look back wistfully to their old days of freedom.

In a case like this certainly we cannot say love has been destroyed by marriage, for, though both young people may have fancied they loved, it was a mere delusion, which time and better acquaintance must inevitably have dispelled without the help of matrimony.

Look at a higher and a happier marriage, one in which both parties start with a true affection for the other and a capacity for greater love, and also with a firm purpose of making the other happy. A few years pass, and how does one find these wedded lovers? She is probably absorbed in her children and her household cares, and her husband is of very secondary importance to her. Why is this? She has simply bored and then alienated her husband's love by her demonstrative affection, which in unmarried days was kept in check by maidenly coyness and modesty. For a short time it pleased him to feel he was her all-in-all, and that outside him she had no separate life and interests, but then her very devotion palled on him, and he at last, as it were, became quite surfeited with the sweets for which he had never obtained an appetite by fasting.

For marriage to be happy love must be cherished, and it must be restrained, encouraged, carefully nurtured, and guarded, or it will take wings and fly away for ever.—Home Notes.

Short Sleeves and Long Gloves Revived.

The large elbow once so fashionable is again in vogue and promises to be popular. These are ubiquitous on all the French models, and, although they bring with them the necessity for long gloves, they yet may be voted cooler wear than the sleeve to the wrist. They look very pretty when decorated with three little frills of lace on the hem, and today we again make our sleeves of a different material from our gowns, of a richer and rarer stuff usually. The most inexpensive of crépons will be provided with a gorgeous pair of chiné silk sleeves, and a plain black grenadine may awake to find itself famous with a pair of brocaded grenadine sleeves. Brocaded grenadine is a novelty, or at least a comparative novelty. It really made its first appearance the season before last, but even yet it is difficult to get it. It looks charming when well made and trimmed with jet, and it usually boasts a black or dark blue ground. Besides forming gowns, it is permitted to trim hats in the form of rosettes and to make little caps trimmed with frills of chiffon. A very pretty cape which I had the pleasure of sitting next to at the opera the other night was entirely made of my dear friend grass lawn, elaborately traced with cream lace patterns, mounted over shot blue and pink silk, trimmed around the hem with a pinked-out ruche of the silk and around the throat in the same fashion. It was quite simple, possibly extremely dear, and, without a doubt, extremely attractive. It was worn in company with that bodice sketched here. I surreptitiously took its every detail while its wearer sat in the strains of "One Whose Wandering Footsteps Roam," interpreted by M. Broxel. It was a rose-pink silk bodice lined with white satin, the front set into a box-plait outlined with a silver embroidery; round the waist was an elaborate belt, while spangled net formed the bretelles and the sleeves, and the skirt was perfectly plain, made of pink satin, and I have no doubt but that it was lined with white silk.—Mrs. Aria in the Englishwoman.

New Designs in China.

There is a good deal that is radically new in china, as fashion has decreed many changes of late both in shape and decoration.

At any rate here are some odds and ends of information, picked up during a tour of the shops, which may be of interest to the enterprising housekeeper.

Platters have round corners, with a ... concave. Tureens and other deep dishes are perfectly round, with the handles of mat or dead gold, if not decorated in color.

White and gold china is still a favorite, and, known under the name of "Richelieu," blue and white ware also has much vogue, particularly the Meissen china of the "onion" pattern.

An ivory finish is a feature of the recent wares from Saxony; this is shown with charming effect in center pieces for the table.

Bonbon dishes are leaf shaped, crescent and oblong; also very pretty are the claw-footed bonbon and salted almond dishes. There is a deep, broad dish, with curving sides, to hold oranges for the breakfast table, and a quaintly fashioned dish with four divis

BOYS GO INTO CAMP.

FIRST ENCAMPMENT OF UNITED BOYS' BRIGADES OF AMERICA.

Chicago Delegation of 500 Under Commander-in-Chief the Rev. H. W. Bolton Leaves for Camp Wanamaker, Near Ravinia, Ill.—Is a Religious Order with Many Members in Nearly Every State—Visitors Are to Be Particularly Welcomed and Entertained.

Five hundred young fellows in natty uniforms, with guns at "trail arms," boarded a train at the Northwestern railway station yesterday afternoon. When the commissary's car was loaded with the equipage of the youthful soldiers the train steamed away to Camp Wanamaker, near Ravinia, Ill., where they are to enjoy a week's outing and learn something about the pleasures of camp life.

They were the Chicago contingent of the "United Boys' Brigades of America," going to participate in the first national encampment of the order, and a livelier crowd of youths never left the city. Their spirits and their anticipations were at an enthusiastically high pitch.

The Rev. H. W. Bolton, Commander-in Chief, and Adjutant-General D. L. Rickard were in charge. Chicago turned out three regiments, divided into two brigades. The first was commanded by Gen. W. G. Adkins and the second by Gen. O. G. Grauer. They assembled at the old Second Regiment Armory on Michigan avenue, at 1 o'clock, and marched to the dept. Col. Chappell of the Second Regiment was officer of the day. A squad of big policemen led the column. It moved west on Monroe street to Fifth avenue, thence north to the station, where three special cars, attached to the 2:20 o'clock suburban train, were awaiting them.

An hour later hey were landed at Ravinia and marchd to the camp, one mile and a half east on the shore of Lake Michigan.

The turnout was hardly as large as had been expected. The order has a membership in this city of 2,500, and it was thought at least 1,000 would go into camp. Adjutant-General Rickard thought, however, many would come into the camp before the end of the week.

There will be brigades from Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, and delegate representatives from nearly all the Eastern States. It is church organization, and the Third Presbyterian Church was well represented by thee full companies.

Daily religious services and evening entertainments, a semi-religious character will constitute part of the program in camp. Saturday nd Wednesday will be visitors' days, whi the camp will be especially thrown on to the public, although visitors will be welcomed at any time. Indeed, the accommodation and entertainment of visitors is expected to constitute one of the sources of revenue. They can live in the camp at the rate of $1 a day. The expenses of the ecampment are borne by the young soldier each one being taxed $2.50 for the week.

ARE KEPT IN UNVENTILATED CELLS.

Harrison Street Station Is No Place, Says Capt. Koch, to Hold Prisoners.

For alleged violators of the city ordinances are held at the Harrison Street Station when, according to the statements of Capt. Koch, the commanding officer, they should be in the County Jail. The prisoners are Thomas Hasek, Ralph Dorsey, Jesse Sanford, and John Smith. All are charged with disorderly conduct. The three last are colored, each of the age of 16 years. Hasek was arrested Monday night and his case continued for one week. The others were taken into custody Wednesday and will be granted a final hearing next Monday morning.

The cells in which they are confined are in some instances almost entirely without ventilation, and are designed and intended only for the temporary detention of prisoners. It is admitted by the officials of the station that under no circumstances should persons be confined there for more than twenty-four hours at a time.

All of the cases were continued at the instance of the policemen who made the arrests, and in none of the cases were mittimuses made out by the clerks in Justice Richardson's court.

An effort was made yesterday afternoon to obtain mittimuses for their removal to the County Jail, but it was unsuccessful on account of the position taken by the assistant clerk. He maintained there can be no prisoners sent to the County Jail who were offenders against the city ordinances, although that is the custom with all other district headquarters stations in the city.

When asked concerning the matter Capt. Koch admitted that the cells in his station were not proper places to keep anybody in longer a short time, and said he would to have mittimuses made out for the prisoners and have them sent to the County Jail.

The three little colored boys, owing to the crowd condition of the cells, were placed in compartment with two other prisoners. Only two could sleep on the benches and the others were forced to sleep upon the damp cement floor.

TWO MEN MISSING FROM ENGLEWOOD

One Is a German, Newly Arrived, and the Other an Aged Italian.

The police of the Stock-Yards and Englewood districts were requested last night to look up two men who have been missing from their homes for some days past.

Frank Screiner, a German, has been in this country but a short time. He has been visiting friends at No. 6444 Carpenter street. Monday he started for the Stock-Yards to look things over and though diligent search has been made for him he cannot be found.

Since Dominick Parento was killed during a fight in the Italian settlement in Englewood his father, Thoneto Parento, who attended the trial of the murderer, Borelli, and heard him sentenced to be hanged, has been confined to his home at Sixty-eighth and Page streets. Tuesday Parento, who is 78 years old, left his home to take a walk and since then he has not been seen.

HIDDEN DEATH OVERTAKES THEM

Two Men Are Suddenly Stricken Down Probably by Heart Disease.

Heart disease is supposed to have caused the death of John Wessendorf in the John M. Smyth company's store on West Madison street yesterday.

Wessendorf dropped dead in the store and his body was removed to his home, No. 131 Ogden street, where an inquest will be held this morning.

John McIntire dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the alley in the rear of No. 64 Thirty-sixth street, presumably of heart disease. He was 50 years old and employed as an assistant janitor at Forty-third street and Oakwood avenue. The body was removed by the police to a morgue.

Says Union Men Were to Attack Him.

Gabriel Johnson, a colored union painter, declared in police Contractor Nelson in decorating the interior of the Garden City Block at Randolph street and Fifth avenue. Three union painters raised objections. An attack was made upon Johnson, it is said, and the men were ejected. They gave their names as John Wells, Frank Dawson, and Daniel Kelly. Upon charges of disorderly conduct they were fined $5 each.

Knocked Down by a Cable Car.

At a Circuit avenue car came out of the south entrance of the La Salle street tunnel at noon Saturday L. P. Ten Eyck, a tailor, slipped from the car as he landed directly in front of a limits car which was about to descend the tunnel. He was knocked down and severely cut about the head and face and otherwise badly bruised. Both legs were stopped and Ten Eyck picked up. His wounds were dressed he went to his home, No. 196 Thirty-seventh street.

Officers in His Button Patent.

Monday morning a call was received at police headquarters asking that police be sent to the office of A. Stark, Room No. 505 Omaha Building. Two detectives were sent to the place, and found E. Schrier, a young man from Cleveland, O., laboring under the idea that there were a lot of people after him trying to get millions of dollars from proceeds of a button he had patented. He was taken to the Detention hospital for observation.

Fred Fischer Is in Hard Luck.

Fischer came to Chicago two months ago from Germany, on his way to Pennsylvania. He had $600 in gold coin, the savings of a useful life, in his hand. He had intended to use it to clear a mortgage on his parents' home. He went to a boarding-house on Sherman street, near Harrison street. There he made the acquaintance of Peter and William Peterson. They learned his story, and one of them, he says, enticed him from the house. When he returned his money was gone. He had the men arrested. The case came up before a jury in Judge Baker's court yesterday. At 4 o'clock the court gave the case to the jury, with instructions to bring a sealed verdict into court this morning.

Items.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon the remains of Mary Leahy, who died yesterday at Mercy Hospital from burns received Wednesday night.

At the Monroe street crossing of the Illinois Central railroad tracks yesterday morning an engine struck Loreta Grawn and both of his legs were cut off. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The assertion is made that no danger signals were shown on the Western Indiana railroad gates at Garfield boulevard Wednesday evening. Mrs. Nellie Ketcham did not see them as she was riding on a bicycle and her head struck one of the gates. She was seriously injured.

The body of Patrick Gilligan, a railroad switchman who committed suicide at the foot of Sixty-sixth street Wednesday evening by jumping into the lake, was recovered at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Despondency caused by his inability to procure employment is the supposed cause of his having committed suicide.

Justice Everett dismissed the charge of embezzlement yesterday upon which E. W. Huncke, a real estate dealer at No. 152 East North avenue, was arraigned before him. He was accused of having appropriated to his own use $1,000 given to him by Mrs. Emil Krengel, who wished to have it invested.

Grace Harper fainted in the dock at the East Chicago Avenue Police Court yesterday as she acknowledged that she was guilty of larceny. She was arrested Wednesday at No. 275 Indiana street. Tuesday Lillie Bernthesel, who lives there, lost a gold watch and a diamond studded bracelet. Justice Kersten continued the hearing until tomorrow.

While playing in the street in front of his home, No. 987 West Twenty-first street, Willie Erickson, 6 years old, was run over by an express wagon driven by Maurice Fitzgerald. The child's right leg was broken. Fitzgerald says that he did not see the boy until he was almost on top of him. He was arrested and will be held to await the outcome of the boy's injuries.

Deputy Coroner Bellor yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of Albert Gilinski, who died at No. 224 Cleaver street Tuesday from concussion of the brain. The funeral was stopped Wednesday by Chief Deputy Coroner Quinn after the Health Department had issued a burial permit. The inquest brought out that Gilinski had accidentally fallen on a sidewalk.

COLORED KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS PARADE

No Meeting Held on Account of Pending Legal Proceedings.

On account of the legal proceedings pending before Judge Chetlain the Supreme Lodge of Colored Knights of Pythias of the world did not meet yesterday morning, but it marched in parade according to program in the afternoon.

The litigation in which the order is involved will probably be settled today. The officers who were attached for contempt promised Judge Chetlain yesterday they would, for the honor of their order, settle the Dolly Proctor claim, which has caused all the trouble. The officers were released upon their own recognizances.

At noon and for an hour after the colored Knights began assembling at Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue preparatory for their parade. There were 200 men in uniform. They formed on Twenty-second street and marched to State. Thence the line of march was to Twenty-ninth street, to Armour avenue, to Thirty-eighth street, and north on State street until Apollo Hall was reached.

At Apollo Hall they were reviewed by the officers of the Supreme Lodge.

The order of parade was:

Platoon of Police.
Pythian Military Band.
Maj.-Gen. S. T. Sneed.
Adjutant-General Jackson and Staff.
Escort Ninth Battalion.
Damon Division, Indianapolis.
Excelsior Division, Cincinnati.
Pythian Drum and Bugle Corps.
E. S. Bryan Division, Chicago.
Acme Division, New Orleans.
McLain's Band.
Maj. E. L. Chapel and Staff.
Crispus Atlents Division, Chicago.
Chivalric Division, Chicago.
Ladies' Court, L. O. G. C.

Supreme Chancellor R. M. Mitchell, officers of the Supreme Lodge, representatives and grand lodge officers followed in carriages.

TO FIGHT WEST TOWN ASSESSMENTS.

Property-Owners to Contest Payment for Park Improvements.

Property-owners along Twelfth street and Ogden avenue where these thoroughfares have been improved by the West Park Board held a final meeting last night and determined to fight the board's special assessments in the courts. The meeting was held at No. 741 Ogden avenue and was well attended by property-owners.

The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to devise means with which to contest the assessment was adopted.

The property-owners will contest the legality of the action of the board, beginning with the acquiring of signatures to frontage. The committee said in its report:

We are advised by our attorneys, and we feel justified that the Park Board has no legal right to or control over West Twelfth street and Ogden avenue from Ashland avenue to Douglas Park, and having no legal right to control the street the board has no authority to levy a new assessment, and a prompt defense of such new assessment will undoubtedly defeat the collection thereof and forever end the assumed rights of the Park Board over this boulevard.

Attorney Wilbur said the amount of money the Park Board was trying to collect is $85,000, and it already owes about $40,000 for improvements done on the boulevards in question. Nearly 160 people are directly interested in the assessment.

OLD BACHELORS HAVE A BIG PICNIC.

One Thousand Unmarried Men and Old Maids in Parade.

Nokomis, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The old bachelors of Southern Illinois held their second annual picnic in Nokomis.

At 10 o'clock a parade was formed and marched to the depot to meet the Western delegation. Fully 1,000 bachelors and old maids participated in the parade. The old bachelors carried banners reading "Wanted, a wife with a rich pa," "Wanted, a bride; age no object," and "None I love better than myself."

The delegation of old maids was headed by a banner, "Wanted, a bald-headed bachelor." The picnic was held in the beautiful park, where fully 15,000 people assembled to listen to the speaking.

The address of welcome was made by M. J. Fitzgerald and responded to by the Rev. Read of Irving. In the afternoon speeches were made by the Hon. Walter Eden of Sullivan, the Hon. John Brown of Vandalia, the Hon. Charles W. Bliss of Hillsboro, and Attorney William Todd and the Rev. P. A. Lyons of Nokomis.

The bachelors spent the remainder of the day making love to the old maids.

SWEPT BY A BIG FIRE

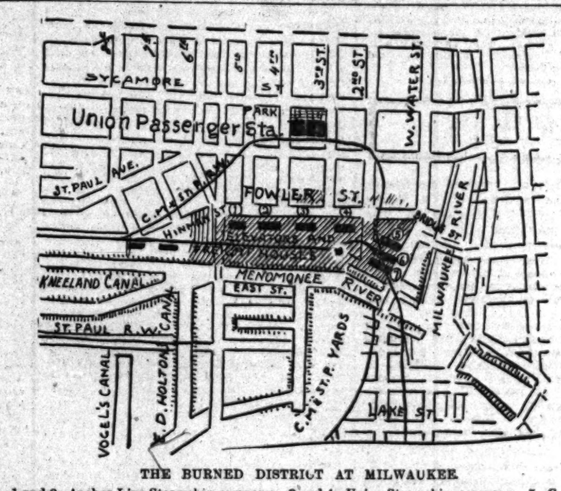
DOCK PROPERTY WORTH $350,000 DESTROYED IN MILWAUKEE.

Burns Along the Menominee River for Six Blocks—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road the Heaviest Loser—Anchor Line, Wisconsin Central, and Erie and Western Help Swell the Total—Many Small Dwellings and Business Places Also Burned.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Fire this afternoon within one hour destroyed railroad property valued at $350,000 and scattered over an area extending along the Menominee River for six blocks and a block to the northward. Most of the property was owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, the Wisconsin Central railroad, the Erie and Western, the Union Steamboat company, and the Anchor line. One-half mile of the best and most conveniently located docks of the city were wiped out.

Besides the property loss, Joseph McManus, 11, was run over and instantly killed by one of the engines. This is the only casualty known, although it is rumored several longshoremen were asleep among the piles of freight.

The fire started at 1 o'clock among the oil-soaked timbers of the dock beneath the floor of the warehouse of the Union Steamboat company. It spread rapidly, and when the fire tug Foley, which was only a block away, arrived, the flames extended over an area of six blocks. A fierce wind from the south blew the flames over the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to the Wisconsin Central freight sheds and the old St. Paul in-freight house, occupied by the Milwaukee Brokerage company. These were destroyed. They were at the extreme east end of the fire to the westward, and alongside of them were the tracks of the St. Paul company, on which there were nearly 600 cars filled with freight.



THE BURNED DISTRICT AT MILWAUKEE.

1 and 2—Anchor Line Steamship company. 3 and 4—Union Steamship company. 5—C., M. and St. P. storage. 6—C., M. and St. P. storage. 7—Wisconsin Central storage.

The flames from the west end of the sheds swept over the yards. Six engines with their crews at the upper end of the yards succeeded in pulling out through the fire to the yards west of Sixth street over 550 cars. So quickly did they work only forty of the 600 cars were destroyed.

In the meantime the fire had jumped clear of the yards. The slate roof of the new in-freight house of the St. Paul saved that building. Passing over it the fire attacked by roof of the Kalamazoo Knitting company. Three hundred girls were at work there. The girls rushed for the stairways and fell over each other in their efforts to get out. No one was seriously hurt, however. The fire was stopped here without doing any damage to the building.

To the east of the Kalamazoo Building on Third street the tall tower of the old No. 4 engine house, which is occupied by the H. Delaney engine supply house, caught fire. The flames spread to a number of frame stauctures which extend along Fowler street from Third to Second street. The total damage in that section, however, was slight. On second street the plumbing shop of E. T. Doyn and several frame buildings owned by J. Seefield were destroyed, while the roofs of the Fitzlaff company's stables, Armour & Co., and Swift & Co.'s storage houses and Rundle, Spence & Co. were on fire, but were saved from destruction.

People who lived in the cottages in the vicinity of the freight yards became panic-stricken and tumbled their household goods out into the street where they had time, but in a number of instances they lost everything. Trucks and drays gathered in all the streets near the fire and the household effects were loaded on them and taken to places of safety. The wind was blowing at such a terrific rate that it seemed as though nothing could save the lower Fourth Ward, but fortunately it shifted a little to the east and modified before the fire had been burning half an hour.

Chief Foley called every fire apparatus in the town and so disposed them that the fire was practically confined to the place where the department found it upon its arrival on the scene.

A full list of the insurance is not obtainable tonight. The fire insurance patrol and the line agents furnish the following detailed estimate of the loss:

Owner.	Loss.	Insurance.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company's freight sheds, cars, and tracks	$ 75,000	Blanket poli'y
Anchor Line, freight and office furniture	50,000	Blanket poli'y
Erie and Western Line, freight and warehouse	60,000	$ 50,000
Wisconsin Central railroad, cars, freight, and office	50,000	Blanket poli'y
Union Steamboat company, freight and office	45,000	Ins'ed Lloyds
Milwaukee Brokerage company	20,000	$ 16,000
Crosby & Washburn of Minneapolis, flour in transit	20,000	12,000
George Seigler & Co.	10,000	8,000
A. J. W. Pierce, warehouse	4,500	4,000
B. Liedersdorf & Co., tobacco	2,500	2,000
Otto L. Kuehne, merchandise	2,000	1,500
Twenty dwellings and small business houses on which the damage in each instance was slight	8,000	1,425
Total	$347,000	$107,750

Insurance of Erie and Western railway in St. Paul Warehouse No. 4:

New Hampshire	$2,500	Citizens'	$2,500
Orient	2,500	Milw'kee Mech'n'cs	2,500
Fireman's Fund	2,500	Pennsylvania	2,500
Hamburg	1,000	Capital	1,000
Citizens' of N. Y.	1,500	Newark	1,500
Phenix, N. Y.	5,000	Security	2,000
Fire Association	5,000	German of Pitsb'g	1,500
German American	5,000	Pacific	1,500
Palatine	5,000		
Westchester	2,500	Total	$40,000
Rockford	2,500		

Insurance of flour owned by Crosby & Washburn of Minneapolis, valued at $20,000:

Mina	$3,000	Queen's	$3,500
Westchester	2,500		
Manchester	3,000	Total	$12,000

Osceola, Neb., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The south side of the square was burned today with the exception of the Osceola Bank and A. P. McKey's hardware store. The loss is over $50,000 and less than $5,000 insurance.

Minor Fire Losses of the Day.

The tool works at Sandusky, O., caught fire from a spark from an engine; loss, $5,000.

The factory of the Indiana Horse Shoe company at Marion, Ind., burned, with a loss of $20,000.

A business block burned at Curtis, Neb., causing a loss of $15,000, with $6,000 insurance.

The Grand Union Hotel at Congers, N. Y., burned, with its contents. The loss was $35,000. The guests lost all their baggage.

Schaack's Theory Is Supported.

The affidavit of Mctorman Gustafson that Larson shot himself in Lincoln Park and then rolled into the lake gives Inspector Schaack's theory of suicide more support than Dr. L. J. Mitchell has predicated in his theory that Larson was murdered. In this respect Schaack seems to have the best of the controversy.

WENT WEST TO ROB.

[Continued from first page.]

gation would bring out a good many things."

"What do you mean by the right kind of an investigation?"

"Please don't ask me any more questions. I am sick and want to get back to bed."

At the time the contractor was making the request that the meat should be hung in the chill-room until the arrival of the inspector months only, being pardoned by Gov. Pifer at the personal request, it is alleged, of Gov. Boyd of Nebraska.

Linville attributes many other crimes to Crowe.

"Crowe broke jail at St. Joseph, Mo., with four other criminals Dec. 31, 1894," said he. "He was in jail for a train robbery then. It is my belief that he is one of the men who murdered Detective Alfred Moore in Denver, Colo., March 19 of this year. Every detail of the murder was identical with the attempt on my life."

Crowe Is in the Rogues' Gallery.

Crowe's photograph naturally graces the rogues' gallery and he is described in police records at the City Hall and on the books of the Pinkerton Agency as Pat Crowe, alias James Martin, alias Frank Roberts, aged 28 years, height five feet eleven inches, weight 147 pounds, slim build, dark (? blue) eyes, dark brown hair mixed with gray, hostler by trade, born in St. Louis. Small scar on right wrist back of thumb, scar on middle of left thumb which looks like a pistol wound, two scars on left knuckle.

W. A. Foster, Crowe's former attorney, said yesterday: "Sunday night, July 28, Pat Crowe called at my house, No. 3031 Prairie avenue. I went to the door. At first I didn't recognize my former client. He had shaved off his mustache. He told me who he was and I confess I was scared for a moment. He wanted to borrow sufficient money to take him to Omaha. I regretted my inability to accommodate him and recalled some unpaid fees. I was not sorry when my visitor took his leave.

"I told him I had seen Sergt. Linville a few days before and asked him if he did not think he was running great risk of arrest in coming to Chicago.

"'O, no,' said he, 'I've shaved off my mustache and only go out nights. I have often been in Chicago and have passed dozens of policemen who know me well. If I met Linville or Briscoe I could take care of myself.'"

"Did he give you the impression of having reformed?"

"On the contrary, he said no career, other than a criminal one, remained open to him. I can quite credit his leadership of any desperate enterprise."

Supt. Murray of the Pinkerton agency supplied THE TRIBUNE with Crowe's most recent photograph, and said:

"I am quite disposed to believe Crowe may have led this 'hold-up.' He is a daring and desperate fellow. I took him from the Milwaukee House of Correction to St. Joseph, Mo., to answer a charge of train robbery. He led the gang, and later assisted four of them to break jail and escape with him. He will shoot anybody who attempts to arrest him. Crowe is an all-round criminal, with diamond stealing and train robbery as his strong play. His home was at West Side, Crawford County, Ia., but he is well known in Omaha and throughout the West. He is certainly a man the Nebraska authorities should look up, but that State is where he has an all-powerful pull."

DETECTIVE IS SHOT BY ROBBERS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Arrest Two Suspects at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Detective George W. Powers of this city was shot in the head and probably fatally wounded at 11 o'clock tonight by one of two men supposed to be implicated in the recent train robbery at Fennville.

The men boarded a north-bound Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train at Dorr, eighteen miles south of this city, but got off at Eagle Mills, just below the city.

Their appearance tallied with the description of the train robbers and the brakeman reported them to the police department here. Later they were seen in the city and detectives traced them to the Grand Rapids and Indiana train leaving here for the north at 10:45.

Upon arrival at the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee junction detectives found the men in the smoking car, and in attempting to arrest them Detective Powers was shot. In the excitement the men escaped.

The bullet struck the officer in the forehead and is imbedded in his brain. The doctors have no hopes of saving his life.

Texas Train Robbers Foiled.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 22.—An attempt was made by masked men to hold up the south-bound Santa Fé express at Heidenheimer this morning. While the robbers were preparing to enter the express car the engineer returned to the engine, turned on full steam, not stopping until the next station was reached. Several shots were fired into the train.

THINKS HIS YOUNG SON WAS MURDERED

Vincent Zagbynski Has His Boy's Body Exhumed for Examination.

The body of Carl Zagbynski, the boy who died at Wesley Hospital, Dearborn and Twenty-fifth streets, a week ago, was exhumed at the Polish Cemetery, five miles north of Dunning, yesterday afternoon.

When the boy died Dr. Steele of the hospital issued a death certificate fixing the cause of death as appendicitis. After the burial of the boy, who was 12 years old, Vincent Zagbynski, his father, who lives at No. 826 James street, caused the arrest of John Walski, a saloonkeeper at No. 850 James street. He alleged that Walski struck young Zagbynski on the head July 22 with a brick and that the boy's death was the result of the injury thus received.

The body was found in such condition yesterday that a post mortem could not be held. It was decided to hold an inquest next Tuesday, when the testimony of the physicians who attended the boy can be taken.

PROMINENT MEN ARE SUED FOR DEBT.

Members of Chicago Society for University Extension Defendants.

The Chicago Society for University Extension was made defendant in a suit commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday to recover $1,000 by the Eugene Hamblin company for the use of the Calumet Paper company.

The persons sued are Prof. Henry Wade Rodgers, Franklin H. Head, Franklin McVeagh, Helen M. Henrotin, and Jerome H. Raymond. The suit is brought for printing done for the society by the plaintiffs in 1893 amounting to $843, and which it is claimed has never been paid for.

REFORM IN TOBACCO

MAIL POUCH

No Chemicals
Nicotine Neutralized
No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NERVOUS
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

WILDE'S

Our New Fall Overcoats Are Ready.

We are proud of them.

You will be proud of the one you buy.

We made them.

The superior tailoring—the skill and harmony shown in the matching of the materials, lining, and stitching lifts them 'way out of the rut of ordinary ready-to-wear clothing.

The short English Covert Cloth Box Overcoats are popular this season, especially with young men. We have made them up in a great variety of shades and qualities—$12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, and $35.

In the longer styles of Overcoats we have made up Vicunas, Cheviots, Meltons, Kerseys, Covert Cloths, and Cassimeres in many shades. Prices from $12 to $35.

Some with silk linings, some without. You'll have no difficulty in making a selection. We cordially invite you to come in and inspect these Overcoats for yourself. You will be under no obligation to buy.

The new Fall Neckwear that we are selling for 50c is going off with a rush. Beautiful colorings and qualities, but a little price.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.

N. E. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

Swift's Cotosuet is the Best Shortening that the World ever knew

Ask any of the millions who have tried it.

Sold where you still buy lard—in pails.

SWIFT and COMPANY, CHICAGO.

To Visiting Shoe Buyers

We will be pleased to make your acquaintance while you are visiting our city.

If you intend buying we have startling values to offer.

If here on pleasure call on us—we want to know the live merchants.

Make our store your headquarters while here. We shall be glad to extend to you any courtesies in our power.

SELZ, SCHWAB & CO.,
Monroe and Market Sts., Chicago.

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Largest Makers of Shoes in the United States.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE

is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Established over 20 years. Send for treatise. COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 88 State St., CHICAGO.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

TO PUT A "WANT AD." IN The Tribune.

30 70 THE NEAREST BRANCH OFFICE (SEE LIST).

It will be sent in or telephoned for you.

Our Extraordinary Bicycle Subscription ..Offer.. Is Extended to Sept. 1st

Owing to its wonderful popularity and success—backed by the earnest solicitation of many who wish to earn a wheel.

DO YOU WANT A WHEEL?

Get as many new subscribers for The Tribune as there are dollars in the price of the wheel you want, before Sept. 1, '95, and the ...Wheel is yours.

☞ This applies to all lists already obtained.

IF YOU GET 50 New Subscribers to the Daily or Daily and Sunday Tribune for two months or 100 for one month you get a $50.00 WHEEL.

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No subscription for paper to be delivered outside of COOK COUNTY will be counted.

Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

Orders must be taken on the blanks furnished by the Tribune Company and must be signed by the subscriber.

Send in your subscriptions as fast as you get them and have them credited to you. It will prevent delay when you want your wheel.

The wheel will be delivered when the list has been verified and checked.

Choose your wheel from list. Get subscribers enough to pay for it and the wheel is yours.

Apply at Room 4 Tribune Building for order blanks and further information.

This offer holds good only until Sept. 1, 1895.

Select Your Wheel. All First-Class Makes.

Rambler, $100. Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co., 88 Madison-st.	Derby, $100. Derby Cycle Company, 161 Canal-st.
Thistle, $100. Excelsior Supply Co., 276 Wabash-av.	Fowler, $100. Fowler Cycle Mfg. Co., 142 Washington-st.
Spalding, $100. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 147 Wabash-av.	Imperial, $100. Ames & Frost Company, Blackhawk-st. and Cherry-av.
Victor, $100. Thorsen & Cassady Co., 141 Wabash-av.	Eldridge, $100. National Sewing Machine Co., 1400 Old Colony Building.
Monarch, $100. Monarch Cycle Co., 42 N. Halsted-st.	March, $100. March Davis Cycle Co., 96 No. Clinton-st.
Tribune, $100. Alex. H. Revell & Co., Wabash-av.	Credenda, $75. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 147 Wabash-av.
Derby, $75. Derby Cycle Co., 161 Canal-st.	Belvidere, $75, Boys' & Girls'. National Sewing Machine Co., 1400 Old Colony Building.
Chicago, $50. Thorsen & Cassady Co., 141 Wabash-av.	Chicago Ideal, $65. Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co., 88 Madison-st.

BAD MEAT AND CASH.

THEY SEEM TO BE CLOSELY CONNECTED AT DUNNING.

Butcher Evans Rejects a Load of Meat and He and Contractor Keck Make Charges and Insinuations—Mr. Honig Alleges Evans Called on Him and Asked for $25, Saying That Would "Fix Things"—Other Intimations of Bribery Are Being Made.

[Continued from first page.]

returned from the city in the afternoon and Butcher Evans reported the matter he made a palpable mistake by saying that Mr. Ritter had ordered him to temporarily admit the meat. The Superintendent bitterly resented what he termed official interference until shown that he had been mislead by Evans' report.

Inspection Proves Favorable.

Mr. Keck's driver returned to the shop in Fifth avenue with the rejected meat a few minutes after 4 o'clock. While it was being unloaded and carried into the cooling-room John H. Clapp, City Health Department, Inspector, appeared on the scene with his prodding awl and proceeded to make an inspection. He first examined the pork sausages, then the veal, and lastly the beef. After concluding his work, he said:

"I don't find anything wrong with the condition of this meat. It all seems to be fresh and pure."

He opened several links of the sausages and tasted the contents, but found nothing that seemed to be at all tainted.

L. H. Worst, manager of the house, said they had obtained the sausages from Lipman's packing-house at the Stock-Yards Wednesday afternoon. In his examination of the veal the inspector took the kidneys, saying that if there was anything wrong these organs would be the first to be effected. Then he prodded his fork into the meat in several places and drew it back and forth under his nose. The same operation was gone through with the beef. There was a basket full of summer sausages left standing in the middle of the shop, but apparently they were overlooked.

Mr. Keck was not present during the inspection. His manager, Mr. Worst, was there, however, and explained fully where the meat came from and how it had been sent to the asylum according to orders. He also showed a bill for the veal from Armour & Co. at the rate of 6 cents a pound, and was positive none of their customers was being furnished any better. The beef carcasses came from Swift & Co.

Where the Meat Was Bought.

"We got an order," he continued, "for three beeves. Mr. Keck went out to the yards and selected them. Upon his return he spoke of having succeeded in getting three fine ones. Then I told him the order had been increased to five. So we called up Swift's and got two more. There was not an old cow among them. There were four heifers and one steer. Evans kept one of the heifer carcasses and returned the others."

When Mr. Keck got back from Dunning he was still the maddest man in Cook County, and declared after learning what the city inspector had said the whole thing was a trick of some kind to either injure his reputation or beat him out of his contract.

Asked whether he had intimated that he could divulge something startling that would throw light upon the investigation into charges of bribery and that this fact might have considerable to do with the rejection of his meat, Mr. Keck declared he had never hinted at anything of the kind.

"I have never bribed anybody and know nothing about bribery. What I said and what I meant was that somebody was playing me a dirty trick, and that I would get at the bottom of it.

"At first, they ordered three carcasses, then at a late hour sent word the institution was out of beef and would have to have five carcasses today. I believe that was done on the supposition I would not be able to fill the order, for while I was out at Dunning today I looked in the cooling room and saw they had plenty of meat there. This helped to convince me I was being tricked.

"No, there is not money enough in my contract for me to bribe anybody. I have already lost something like $32,000 on it."

Says He Will Act.

He and Mr. Worst both explained how they had lost money because of an attempt three months ago to cut off the salt shoulder portion of their contract. They claimed to know where another meat contractor had been allowed to supply 50,000 pounds of fresh pork shoulders that were taken to the asylum and salted down, the plan being to favor that contractor and thus get salt shoulders in this way.

"For a long time," said Mr. Worst, "we got no orders for salt shoulders, and make complaint to the County Agent. In fact we stirred up quite a muss about it, and since then the orders have been coming along regularly."

Mr. Keck said he had already seen several butchers and would have a committee of them at his place this afternoon to inspect the rejected meat.

"I am not going to let the matter drop here," he continued. "I have been in the butcher business in Chicago for twenty-eight years and never before had any such thing as this come against me.

"When I got to Dunning this man Evans—I never saw him before and don't know who he is—told me the cattle carcasses were not according to specifications; that they were old cows instead of steers and heifers; that the veal was rotten and the sausages were not fit to eat.

"Such impudence as this to me from a young cub was more than my patience could endure, and I probably used some vigorous language in expressing myself. I have been engaged in the business too long to not know what I am doing. The meat was all fresh and first-class.

"There is a trick in it somewhere, and I propose to find it out with a suit against the county for damages. That is why I have asked a committee of reputable butchers to come and examine the meat. It looks tough now, after being out in the sun and dust all day, but it will be in good shape tomorrow."

County Officials Reticent.

President Healy of the County Board declined to have anything whatever to say about the affair and Dr. Jamieson said all he knew about it was that the meat had been rejected.

When the City Health Department was notified and asked to inspect it Commissioner Kerr said they would do that, and if the meat was found to be spoiled they would condemn it, but otherwise would not attempt to say whether it was the kind of meat called for in the contract.

Dr. Jamieson said last evening that a day seldom passed that one or the other of the meat contractors did not have some of their meat refused. One day Barney Honig would send out poor meat and the next day it would be Keck. All of the meat in the consignment would not be poor, according to the doctor, but in nearly every load there would be some carcasses that it would be impossible to accept.

The doctor said the contract price paid to the meat men was unusually low and for this reason they insisted they could not live up to their contract, but that every time the meat was found to be below the specification it would be returned to the contractors. As long as the inspectors adhered to their work, he said, the institutions would have good meat.

Fred Marcum, a butcher in Jefferson Park, for two years was head butcher at Dunning, but was discharged three months ago by President Healy. Mr. Marcum has a story concerning the way affairs have been run at Dunning. He said yesterday:

"My duties at Dunning were to handle all the meat used at the asylum as it came from the contractors. The county agreement calls for either heifer or steer beef. Several times meat from old cows was brought to me and I refused it. I soon determined I would have good meat or none. Whenever I refused any meat the city meat inspector was sent out and he would always declare the meat was of good quality. So I would be compelled to use it. But I was never offered any bribes, nor did I hear of others being solicited being offered any. I did hear of the Superintendent [illegible] Healy wanted to put some friend in my place."

MAY SUBMIT IT TO A GRAND JURY.

Alleged Evidence of Bribery May Be Brought Before the Courts.

How much bribe money is locked up in the safe at the Dunning Institution to be used as evidence before the inquisitorial body that will finally render the verdict on the management of the Insane Asylum is only known to President Healy, Supt. Morgan, and possibly two or three other persons.

It may be regarded as a settled fact that when the Investigating committee adjourned suddenly at Dunning Wednesday afternoon a new policy had been determined upon. Not exactly a new policy, but a determination to fall back upon the original plan of President Healy and place such evidence as is in possession of the administration faction before a grand jury. Whether a special grand jury will be called or whether the evidence will be placed before the September grand jury has not been determined.

State's Attorney Kern is still in the West, but there is reason to believe President Healy has indirectly received word from him that he is willing Assistant State's Attorney Bottum may ask for a special grand jury. This could not be definitely ascertained, as those in a position to know would not commit themselves on the subject.

Enough developed yesterday to show that the line of action now being pursued by Mr. Healy and his friends is to keep quiet except when they can drop a word or two that will tend to force the Kunstman crowd to play their game to the end. After they have taken their last trick the Healy people expect to lead off with their trump cards, and they no doubt intend to bring them out in the grand jury room.

Healy has all along dropped insinuations as to Ritter and Kunstman, and there is reason to believe some kind of a deal was arranged to capture the coal contract last June, but it failed.

Report Causes Excitement.

Great excitement was created about the County Building and at Dunning yesterday morning by the report that Supt. Morgan's resignation had been demanded. Morgan left Dunning rather hastily and hurried to President Healy's office in the County Building. The report was that Healy was dissatisfied because Morgan had allowed the information to leak out that he had in his possession documentary evidence of attempts on the part of certain contractors to bribe employés at the Dunning institution. Morgan had a long conference with President Healy when he reached the latter's office. When it was over both officials denied the report that a resignation had been demanded or was contemplated.

"Has Supt. Morgan been asked to resign?" President Healy was asked.

"He has not. Who started such a report I would like to know?"

"Has he voluntarily tendered his resignation?"

"He has not, and he is not going to resign. Such a thing has not been contemplated or discussed."

"What evidence has Morgan in his possession which implicates persons in attempts to bribe employés?"

"I am not going to be interviewed," replied President Healy somewhat irritated and resolutely. "I have nothing to say about the evidence. If we have any the proper time will come to present it, and and until then we have nothing to say. I am not talking to the newspapers now. I have no comments or information to give out."

Supt. Morgan was seen and asked for the mysterious documents that are in the safe at Dunning and which it is expected will convict one or more persons of at least intending to commit bribery.

"I will not give it to you or any other newspaper man," was Mr. Morgan's reply.

"I cannot let you see it," he continued, "or tell you the nature of the evidence. I have nothing to say about it."

"Who does it implicate?"

Has Not Resigned.

"I will not discuss the matter. See President Healy."

"Have you resigned?"

"I have not."

"Were you ordered to resign on account of it having become known that you have evidence in your possession?"

"I was not. I have neither been asked to resign nor have I any intention of doing so."

Supt. Morgan stoutly refused to discuss the Dunning investigation or the affairs of the institution. He maintained he came to town to get some appliance for a boiler, or something of the kind. He remained about President Healy's office until noon, and then disappeared.

In the event a special grand jury is called the application will be made by the State's Attorney to Judge Baker. The latter is the only Judge sitting at the Criminal Court, and even should the application be made it is probable it would be done some time next week. If the investigation was prolonged then the special jury would no doubt be dismissed, and an effort would no doubt be made to hurry the investigation along and finish the Dunning matter up before time for the regular jury to go to work.

Acting Sheriff Peters said he had not been informed a special jury was to be summoned. He said if the court ordered one he would endeavor to pick men against whom no criticism could be made, and that he would draw as strong men as could be found.

COMMITTEE SOLICITS COMPLAINTS.

Mrs. Flower Says She Has Received Nothing to Investigate.

Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate specific charges against the management of the asylum, last night issued the following:

The committee appointed to investigate specific charges of any kind against the management of the county institutions at Dunning will meet at the Committee Room of the County Board on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 p.m. All persons having charges to make are requested to present them at that time.

LUCY L. FLOWER, Chairman.

Mrs. Flower was asked last night to outline the proceedings of the subcommittee this afternoon. She said:

"We will meet in accordance with the notice sent out, but unless this notice should elicit something we will apparently have nothing to do. We know of no charges against anybody. I have been asking everybody for charges ever since my subcommittee was appointed, but I have been unable to get any one to prefer a single charge. We are just as ready to investigate charges against the Commissioners as anybody else, but I have asked Supt. Morgan for charges against them, and he had none. As there are no charges of course no witnesses have been called."

However, the committee will have something to do, as Superintendent of Public Service Jamieson has announced his intention of appearing before it. While no specific charges have been filed against Dr. Jamieson he is anxious to contradict statements made as to the coal supply at Dunning, which he says are untrue. It is understood Dr. Jamieson will also have something to say about the meat furnished the county institutions and also the paint contract at the County Hospital.

T. J. Elderkin was emphatic as to his attitude in this investigation. He said last night:

"We are supposed to investigate specific charges of abuse of patients tomorrow and we are going to probe the matter to the bottom. If this investigation is not satisfactory to the public it will be the public's own fault. I do not know of any persons who will come before us with complaints. I heard of one unwilling witness today, a woman who is said to have been an attendant and is now the housekeeper at a hotel at Sheldon and Madison streets. A reliable man told me today that evidence could be obtained of the improper absence of attendants from the Detention Hospital. He said that on one occasion attendants who were supposed to be on duty at the hospital were away from the building playing cards. During their absence one patient broke a water pitcher over another inmate's head, injuring him seriously."

IS ON DRESS PARADE.

DUNNING INSANE ASYLUM READY FOR INVESTIGATION.

Subcommittee Examining Physical Condition of Patients Finds No Signs of Maltreatment, but Says Its Visit Was Too Loudly Heralded — Reforms That It Thinks Should Be Instituted—Women to Resume Their Examination Today—Indescribable Night Scenes.

The subcommittee of the investigating committee appointed to investigate the physical condition of the insane at Dunning has practically completed its work. The examination of the men has been completed. No indications of maltreatment were found and their physical condition is good. The same state of affairs is true as to the female patients, so far as the examination has proceeded. The laborious and disagreeable task will be resumed this morning.

In fact, in the minds of the committee things are "too satisfactory."

Miss Jane Addams, for instance, expressed herself in plain terms yesterday in regard to the spick and span appearance of everything at Dunning.

"It is very plainly to be seen," she said, "that the whole institution is on dress parade."

And so it was. Every nook and corner had been freshly scrubbed until the polished floors fairly shone.

Miss Addams deplored the policy which had set a big committee of eighteen to investigate and had then heralded their coming for days before they arrived through the newspapers.

"I have visited Dunning off and on for years," she said, "and never did I see things so nearly perfect."

In making the examinations through the female wards many of the patients complained of the amount of scrubbing they had been called upon to perform during the last few days. And so common was it to find the women's knees red and bruised from their recent contact with the floors that the term "scrub knees" came to be the term applied to them by the examining committee. One patient, a rational woman who was a victim of alcohol, said that the white table cloths on their dining table were an innovation of the last few days. And her statement was corroborated by the others.

Reforms That Are Needed.

"So far as the investigation has proceeded," said Dr. Hunt yesterday, "everything is satisfactory. I find the patients in an exceedingly good condition. They are in good flesh and well nourished."

Miss Addams expressed the same opinion.

"But," she said, "I lament that the institution is so far behind the times. There should be an industrial school where the mechanical arts could be taught. It would give occupation to the patients which would make them happier and thus assist in their recovery. New ideas would also strengthen and give a healthier tone to their minds."

All of the committee were unanimous on the point that more room was needed in the asylum. Mrs. Bradley was particularly emphatic on this point.

The work of examining the insane female patients to see if there were any marks of violence on their bodies was resumed early yesterday morning. The committee, consisting of Dr. Florence Hunt, Miss Addams, and Mrs. Bradley, began their task where they had left off at midnight. Up to the time they adjourned one-half of the 500 patients had been examined. The percentage of marks and bruises was remarkably small considering the number of violent and epileptic patients examined. All of these were satisfactorily accounted for save in one case—that of Mrs. Clawson. She had a big bruise of recent date on her upper left arm. But all entreaties and persuasion failed to elicit from her how she came by it, and the attendants declared ignorance in the matter. The patient was sullen and afraid. She told Dr. Hunt that she would take her out of the asylum and let her go home for a few weeks she would tell her all about it.

"But there are so many here," she said, "I am afraid to tell it here."

She sat there wrapped in her sheet and was immovable. The attendants and even Dr. Kearney, who accompanied the committee on its rounds, were asked to leave the room in the hope that the woman might then be prevailed upon to give up her secret. But she still refused.

Why the Examination Takes Time.

Perhaps a harder or more irksome task was never imposed upon a committee than the one which Dr. Hunt, Miss Addams, and Mrs. Bradley are now trying faithfully to carry out. To ask even a sane woman, whose reason can be appealed to, to remove her clothing even before those of her own sex is considerable. To undertake such a task among 500 unfortunate creatures whose maladies make them distrustful and suspicious, who believe themselves always abused and mistreated, is a task that can only be imagined.

And so it is that while the doctors appointed to examine the men's wards have their task done, the women of the committee are only in the midst of their work, with the most violent patients yet to come.

The women confined at Dunning, while they come from a poor class of people, are for the most part the wives of farmers and mechanics and of the class who have lived simple and decent lives. They have all the old-fashioned notions of modesty, and it remains with them even though they are but wrecks of their former selves. Their indignation at being asked to do so "indecent" a thing as submit to a physical examination found an echo in the heart of every woman present. The work was conducted with great tact and delicacy. Much of the work was done at night after the patients had retired, as this was found the more convenient way. This advantage was nearly overbalanced, however, by the hubub aroused by waking some sound sleeper from a sound nap. Many maledictions fell upon the heads of the committee.

Where Examination Was Impossible.

In the first small room entered they were greeted by this:

"What do yez want in here? To see if I'm hurt? Sure an' I'm not hurt, an' will yez be after gitten out o' here?"

Then followed explanations and persuasions from the committee. But the protests grew louder, and when an attendant attempted to lay hands on the irate old woman there was a scream such as might have been heard in bedlam itself. The committee retreated for a more auspicious occasion.

Such a violent outburst, however, was the exception rather than the rule. For while there were many protests most of the women submitted with more or less grumbling.

The little side rooms generally contained from two to three single iron bedsteads. They were clean and well aired. Springs and mattresses were used, and the patients looked clean and well nourished. The percentage of middle-aged and old women was large.

One little room entered was occupied by a woman who imagined herself exceedingly wealthy. Her indignation at the "intrusion" was extreme. She sat up in her small bed with flaming eyes.

"How dare you," she said, "enter a lady's presence and remain in her room when she asks you to leave it?"

"But," said Dr. Hunt in her most soothing accents, "we are sent to do this and it is as unpleasant for us as it is for you, and if we were in your place we would do as you asked us to do."

"I only need to see the faces of the mob," was the quick rejoinder, "to know that they are not ladies, and that is all I want."

And she resolutely turned her face to the wall and ignored the whole mob. She was added to the list to be examined in future. The visitors silently stole out, and every one of the committee said, "I don't blame her."

Some Sample Cases.

By this time the ward was getting excited. There were shrieks and howls up and down the long dimly lighted hall. It was decided to take another ward. Dr. Hunt, from her four years' experience as resident physician in the asylum, knew beforehand often what to expect in each ward. She stopped to explain on the threshold of the next ward that in order to proceed peaceably in the next ward it would be necessary to first pay a sort of call on Mrs. Lany, an aged Irish woman who had been there so long that she had lost sight of the fact that she was a patient and believed herself an attendant in charge of the ward. Sure enough, Mrs. Luny was on hand, and after much handshaking the examination once more proceeded.

Matilda Posey, a middle-looking little patient, was discovered to have some old bruises about the shoulders and a violent looking sore on her right wrist. She was a violent patient, and it was always necessary to strap her in the bed at night. This is the way her bruises were explained. One night two weeks ago she took a pin to bed with her. When all was quiet she cut the strap little by little with the pin. Then she got loose, broke in a section of the window facing, which was rotten, took out the weight, smashed the glass pane in the door, and escaped. She pulled away a section of the wire cage which incloses the peephole and stabways at the back. She walked all the way to Chicago in the dead of night and was found at her home the next day and brought back to the asylum. And all, she said, because she wanted to see her children.

Ellen Craig had a frightful scar in her right palm from a burn. She is an epileptic and had caught hold of an unprotected steam pipe.

Julia Mahony was violent and got furious at any attempt to touch her. "You's is no doctors no more'n I am," she said. "An' if I'm to be examined, faith and its a man doctor I'll have and none of the likes of you." And she derided and berated the patient Dr. Hunt and tired Miss Addams until they were obliged to let her alone until some future time.

During the morning the committee hit upon the plan of having the patients undressed, wrapped in a sheet, and brought in one at a time. This expedited matters and seemed to have a good effect on the patients. Miss Addams conversed with the Germans, of which there were many, in their own tongue. This pleased them, and some of the most threatening cases became mild under her kind voice. With the Italians and French, of which there were only a few, Miss Addams also conversed in their own tongue.

A subcommittee, consisting of Miss Addams, Mrs. Bradley, and Mr. Baer, examined the condition of the children in the poor house.

Many children were found growing up in ignorance who ought to be in school. When Miss Addams suggested this fact to a member of the board she was dumfounded to learn that the said board was contemplating building a kindergarten and also a higher school at the poorhouse.

Many of the babies brought forward seemed to have some skin or scalp affection. One child, a girl 6 years of age, had chronic scalp trouble and was obliged to wear a cloth over her head at all times. And yet she was allowed to mix with the other children at all times.

As a result of the investigation the members of the committee said that it was quite evident the methods of admittance were too lax.

FEW BRUISES FOUND ON THE MEN.

Doctors Generally Satisfied with the Condition of Male Patients.

The inspection of the bodies of the male patients at Dunning, commenced Wednesday evening by Dr. Mayer, was concluded yesterday by Dr. Lauther. The investigation was begun at 10:45 a. m., and, with the exception of an hour's intermission at noon, was continued steadily until 5:15 p. m. On none of the 224 men examined was a mark or bruise of a startling nature discovered.

The wards visited were B 4, C 4, D 4, D W 2, and D W 4. Three of these are "violent" wards, one the epileptic, one the demented, and one the receiving ward, that in which Uscik was killed. Dr. Lauther, Dr. McGrew, and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE made up the party that visited these different wards. In each ward all the patients were ordered into one of the dormitories. There they were stripped and called before the physicians. Each man was thoroughly looked over from head to foot, and notes taken, not only of all bruises, but also all cases of rupture, and chronic sores or swellings. Every bruise was given careful attention, searching questions being asked of the men themselves and of the ward attendants concerning how the bruise was received. During the day probably not over a dozen bruises, serious enough to be painful, were discovered, and all these were of small extent. In all but two or three cases the patients explained how they had been hurt, either by falling while in a fit or by being struck by other patients when the attendant's back was turned. The attendants explained the remainder of the cases satisfactorily with one exception. This was D W 2. One patient, who thought he was generally abused, explained a small abrasion on his shin as being the result of a kick from an attendant. But he did not charge the attendants on the ward, and was further very flighty in all his conversation.

Dr. Lauther thought more attendants were needed, especially in C 4, the ward for the demented. Other than this he expressed himself as being well pleased with his investigation.

SOME CONTRACTORS MAKE DENIALS.

Say Their Employes Do Not Meet the Dunning People.

M. J. Power, a butter and egg dealer at No. 13 Dearborn street and a contractor for supplies at Dunning, scouted the idea of contractors having bribed employés of the asylum, as Mr. Morgan claims.

"I do not believe it," said he. "I think that Dunning is run on too strict business lines to permit such a thing. The man who delivers our goods at the asylum never sees any one but the storekeeper. No other employés are ever encountered. I don't think for an instant Mr. Morgan's reported statements can be proved. So far as I know the supplies sent to Dunning are all right. It is the first time such charges have ever reached me and I think them erroneous."

"There would be no opportunity for any collusion between my employés and those of Dunning," said Thomas Boyle last night at his home, No. 1840 Diversey street. Mr. Boyle is manager of the Lincoln Ice company, which furnishes ice to the Dunning hospital.

"The ice is packed in cars at one of the company's lakes in Wisconsin and is shipped directly from there to Dunning, consigned to that point. When it reaches there it is weighed by the railroad people and afterwards by the Dunning people. My employés never come in contact with Dunning people.

"You ask me a conundrum when you ask whether I think there is anything in Supt. Morgan's charges. I know there is not so far as my company is concerned, and how could I tell anything about the other contractors. I have never even seen any of the Dunning officials."

John Ford, No. 15 La Salle street, furnishes Dunning's patients with mutton, and expressed the greatest surprise yesterday when asked about the recent charges of bribery made by Supt. Morgan.

"Morgan," queried Mr. Ford, "who is Morgan?" On being told that Morgan is Superintendent of the Dunning Hospital, Mr. Ford said he knew none of the officials of the Dunning institution.

"No," he said, "I never have come in contact with Dunning people. No collusion exists between my employés and those at the hospital, and so I am not worrying over any charges. Do I think there is anything important in them? Well, really I don't know. I have never heard of any bribery or anything of that kind, and so cannot make any answer. As to the meat you speak of my sending there last spring, I know everything I sent was just as it should be, up to contract stipulations, and, if anything, above them."

Employés and officials at Dunning get creamery butter and patients get butterine. That much came out yesterday in an interview with C. H. Cougle of Cougle Bros., No. 178 South Water street, who have the contract for furnishing butter to the Dunning Hospital.

"Our contract is a small one," said Mr. Cougle, "and there is no bribery in connection with it. Of that you may be sure. I do not know anything about Supt. Morgan's charges. We have furnished butter there for three or four years, and have never been approached by any one representing the institution. Collusion there may be between contractors and employés, but I don't know anything about it."

Receives a Watch from His Friends.

Lieut. Joseph Palczynski of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station was presented last night with a gold watch and chain by his friends. Capt. Larson made the presentation speech.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

Peoria is again threatened with a water famine.

The Oak Hill camp meeting commenced at Peoria, Ill.

Unknown persons are poisoning cows near Logansport, Ind.

Two new veins of coal have been discovered at Mount Ida, Ill.

The Carroll County Old Settlers' reunion was held at Lanark, Ill.

Martin Joyce was killed by falling under a team of horses at Baraboo, Wis.

The Sheriff of St. Clair County, Ill., was robbed of $25 and two gold watches.

A farmer named Erick Leinan was killed by lightning near Dwight, N. D.

The annual reunion of the pioneers of Northern Indiana was held at Elkhart.

At the old settlers' reunion at Decatur, Ill., Hon. C. A. Ewing made the address.

Electricity will be substituted for steam in pumping in the oil field of Indiana.

The annual picnic of the Northern Illinois Grange opened at Lake Genechwine.

The next annual meeting of the Daughters of America will be held at Portland, Ind.

The staff officers of the Indiana division, Sons of Veterans, were appointed at Franklin.

One hundred and fifty members of the Dooley family held a reunion at Bloomington, Ill.

Farmers at Minonk, Ill., are selling second crop oats for $1 per bu as a precaution for seed.

CRIME IN BUILDING.

FIVE ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY IN THE IRELAND CASE.

Fall of the Structure and the Consequent Death of Fifteen Men Shown to Be Due to Repeated Violations of the Law—Work Was Scimped in Every Detail and the Ordinances Treated with Contempt—Full Details of the Villainy Made Public at the Inquest.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Five arrests were made in the course of today's proceedings of the inquest into the slaughter of fifteen men through the collapse of the Ireland building while in course of erection at West Broadway and Third street.

Seven men are now held to await the action of the grand jury. These are: Parker, the contractor, and Sellick, the foreman, arrested immediately after the collapse; Buckley, a building inspector; Behrens, the architect; Master Mason Murray, who laid the worthless foundation of the cesspool pillar; Youdale, Behrens' assistant, who gave Murray permission to lay the foundation; and Walker, Parker's general superintendent, who claims to have received instructions from Behrens to violate the law.

It did not come out until today how heartlessly deliberate this committee was, how many persons were included in the conspiracy, and how deliberately they had bonded themselves together to protect each other.

When Murray was on the stand Wednesday he said, as an excuse for his own part in the infamy, that Behrens had given him permission to break the building law, that Parker was a witness to the breaking of the building law, that Walker knew just what was being done, and that Youdale had taken part in it, and that Building Inspector Buckley must have seen what was going on. When he was on the stand today the cross-examination soon uncovered the whole business. It was demonstrated that Parker submitted to a cut of $6,000 on his bid after it was shown to be the lowest bid of twenty-four, and that he had to recoup himself by cutting a little on every part of the work. Also that the collapse was due to the tilting and breaking of the foundation under the central pillar, called the cesspool pillar by the workmen. The foundation broke because it was too thin, a violation of the law, because it was of inferior stone, because it was built upon the floor and sidewalk of an old cesspool, when the law provides that a foundation must be laid upon undisturbed earth.

Today's testimony showed that the Budensieck affair was almost trivial in comparison with the negligence shown in the erection of New York buildings.

AMERICANS ARE ABROAD TO STAY

Many Related on Account of the Overcrowding of Steamers.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A letter received from London says that stay-at-home friends of this year's European tourists are likely to languish in loneliness long beyond the time when they have expected to welcome the returning travelers.

Never before in the history of transatlantic transportation have so many Americans gone abroad, and naturally enough a large majority of them planned to return during the month of September. Thus the passengers who crowded the east-bound steamers during three months—May, June, and July—are attempting to return on the same steamers westbound in a single month.

The result is awful to the disappointed ones, pleasing to the steamship companies, and is driving the London hotelkeepers mad with joy. Business-men who rushed over for a hurried holiday will be forced to extend the visit into a long vacation.

For the quarter beginning with the 1st of May and ending with the 1st of August the seven great steamship lines poured Americans into Europe at the rate of about 3,800 a week, or a total which may be roughly estimated at nearly 48,000. Fully 10,000 more came over by the less important boats. Thus about 58,000 were added to the large number of transient Americans already in Europe and planning to return in the autumn.

At the very outside not more than 12,000 of these can possibly find berths in September, and a careful study made by one of the steamship lines indicates that not less than 30,000 wish to sail during that month.

The jam in London has been frightful since the beginning of the tourist season. It culminated when the St. Louis reached here on her first trip and dumped more than 500 Yankees into London to find places at hotels already filled.

Nor is the delay in Europe the only disadvantage of this situation. Many tourists reached the other side with just enough money to pull them through the trip, and the extension of their stay means real financial distress.

The cables are kept hot with messages asking for remittances sufficient to tide the travelers over the unexpected weeks, and those who have no surplus fund in America to draw from, and there are many of them among the sightseers—are reduced to the unpleasant extremity of borrowing from friends.

This prosperity has put the London hotelkeeper on a pinnacle of insolence which even he has not heretofore climbed. It is estimated that $25,000,000 has been spent in London this season by Americans alone.

RATTLESNAKES CAUSE DIFFICULTIES.

Supervisors of Caldwells Make Trouble for Themselves and Others.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—News comes from Caldwells, up in the Adirondacks, that the Supervisors there are in a difficulty which has assumed a political, and even a semi-national character. It is not a woman at the bottom of it all this time; but it is rattlesnakes; and this is how it came about:

Some misguided natives of the boarding-house belt advertised as an attraction that more rattlesnakes could be found about there than in any other place. As a result the sum total of summer visitors was none at all.

The Board of Supervisors today took the matter up and passed a resolution setting forth that there were no rattlesnakes in the vicinity, and agreeing to pay 50 cents for every rattle brought to them.

This Board of Supervisors is composed of Republicans, with one exception—J. W. Melon. Mr. Melon grew indignant and denounced the resolution as a political subterfuge, claiming that any old snake brought in by a Republican would be accepted as a rattler, while a Democrat would have to bring in the genuine article to get a bounty. They would take this course to secure their reelection.

The other Supervisors, for revenge upon Mr. Melon, passed a curious resolution. This set forth the great healing virtues of rattlesnake oil. It empowered and required Mr. Melon to secure about a quart bottle of the oil by hook or by crook—although there are no rattlesnakes in the county—proceed to Washington and deliver it, with a speech on its merits, to President Cleveland, assuring him that it would straightway cure any malady with which he happened to suffer at the time of Mr. Melon's arrival. It provided also that all the expenses of the rattlesnake expedition should be borne by the county. Mr. Melon, however, declines to see the joke. The Board of Supervisors has adjourned over until Saturday and cannot meet until then. Friday Mr. Melon starts for Washington in accordance with the resolution, and declares he will fulfill his mission to the letter.

TABLEAUX IN AID OF CHARITY.

Fashionable Newport Crowds the Casino to Help a Hospital.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The brilliant lighting, gay music, and pretty toilets crowded the Casino at Newport this evening and made an unusually brilliant scene. The occasion of the gathering was the tableaux given by the members of society here in aid of the Newport Hospital. Perbin's "Marguerite of Valois" was the first picture represented. Then followed "Jane, Countess of Harrington" after Reynolds, "Assassination of the Due de Guise" after De la Roche, "La Bounuetiere" after Leloir, "Jordaens and His Family" after Jordaens, "The Hon. Miss Bingham" after Reynolds, "Mme. Récamier" after David, "Maria Antoinette" after Le Brun, "La Suitana" after Van Loo, and "Amusement d'Hiver" after Breucher.

In the last Mrs. Vance Sorehan was the palm of the evening, her charming face as she looked back at the Cavalier pushing her over the ice was irresistable. "La Sultana" and "Mme. Récamier," by the Misses Bilght, were much admired, as their charming faces matched the originals. Mrs. Canfield's beauty did not gain by Reynolds' head dress in the "Countess of Harrington," though the picture otherwise was superb. Miss Brice's costume as "Marie Antoinette" was handsome, the long soft folds of the rich blue velvet train, bordered with fur, contrasting well with the petticoat of white satin.

The fault of the other tableaux was that the backgrounds were too detached from the figures, so that the people themselves stood forth from the frame too much. The other pictures were represented by the following: "Marguerite de Valois," after Porbin, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt; "Assassination of the Duede Guise," after De la Roche, John Ford Whitehouse; R. L. Cottenet; "Minuet," after Broucher, Miss and Mr. Hoffman; "La Bouquetier," after Leloir, Mrs. J. J. Astor; "Jordaens and his Family," after Jordeans, Misses Cushing and Tiffany, John G. Ford, and J. T. Burden Jr.; "The Hon. Miss Bingham," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, Miss Cushing. As the tickets were $4 each, and the theater was crowded, a large sum was realized for the hospital.

MAGOWAN'S TROUBLES CULMINATE.

Arrested and Held in Bail for Alienating a Wife's Affections.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, the rubber manufacturer, who has been in financial and domestic difficulties for some time, was arrested today in Trenton on a bench warrant charged with criminal relations with Helen Edith Barnes, wife of John Albert Barnes, superintendent of the Eastern Rubber company, one of the concerns controlled by Magowan until it passed two weeks ago into the hands of a receiver.

Magowan was taken to the Mercer County Jail and was held in $25,000 bail. The charge is preferred by the husband, Barnes, who claims that Magowan not only wronged his wife, but alienated her affections from him.

Believing that Magowan was about to leave the State for good, he caused his arrest on a capias, and means to follow this proceeding with a civil suit for $100,000 damages. Magowan is the man whose mysterious visit to the West, which proved to be for the purpose of getting a divorce from his wife, caused such a commotion.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Marine Engineer Seeking to Recover Damages from the Haytian Republic.

New York, Aug. 22.—Bernard Campbell, a marine engineer of Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J., is pressing, through Congressman Stewart, a claim for $100,000 damages against the Haytian Government. He made a contract to ship at Cape Haytien on the Carondelet. Arriving there he and other members of a large crew found that the Carondelet and her consorts had been changed into war vessels with Spanish names. All were forced into the Haytian service except Campbell, who escaped after being beaten and thrown into the sea. He was pursued and had several combats with his pursuers before he was able to sail for the North on an English ship. Campbell says that Admiral Gherardi put him off an American ship and refused to protect him. He lost the sight of one eye and is a physical wreck.

Money to Move the Cotton Crop.

The Treasurer of the United States is now in communication with New York bankers for the purpose of arranging transfers of money deposited in the Subtreasury in New York to New Orleans, where it can be used in moving the cotton crop. The amount required runs into the millions, and the New York bankers who advanced the money for this purpose desire to avoid the time, expense, and risk involved in sending the large amounts needed to New Orleans. They therefore for some years have arranged with the Treasury to deposit their money at the Subtreasury in New York and the Treasury Department then places the amount of deposit to their credit in the Treasury at New Orleans. It will be some days yet before the amount needed will be known.

Has a Musical Reunion.

An Italian organ-grinder was diligently turning out alleged music at Corning today when along came a woman and her two daughters, also Italians, playing accordions. The old man nettled at the opposition and was about to remonstrate with the intruders. Instead he suddenly clasped all three in his arms. They proved to be his wife and two children, whom he left in Italy ten years ago to come to this country to make his fortune. All wept for joy at the reunion. The wife explained that soon after the husband left for America they became lonesome and decided to come here to find him. They had been searching for him ever since.

Troy Iron and Steel Company Settles.

The extensive plant of Troy Steel and Iron company, lying in Albany and Rensselaer Counties, was sold by receivers today to Frank S. Witherbee for $400,000. Mr. Witherbee represented the Organization committee, composed of creditors and stockholders. The reorganized company is to erect a $600,000 rolling mill beside its blast furnaces on the island and make steel billets on the Bessemer basic process, which is new in this country. Liabilities, $1,400,000. Creditors are to be given bonds and preferred stock under reorganization and stockholders are to pay 33⅓ per cent and receive preferred bonds therefor.

Peace Union at Mystic, Conn.

Ten thousand persons attended the third day's sessions of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Universal Peace Union at Mystic, Conn. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, spoke of the work in behalf of the society in Peru and discussed the plan for the International Peace Arbitration Union. William Lloyd Garrison of Boston deplored the growing military spirit of the United States and made exhaustive arguments for free trade and the single tax. Resolutions were adopted condemning the War Department in its treatment of the Bannock Indians, against capital punishment, and in favor of woman suffrage.

Wants Years of Alimony.

After his wife obtained a decree of separation and $15 a week alimony in 1869 Peter Reuter left New York and went to Chicago, where, it is said, he married his wife's cousin, Mrs. Eliza Reuter never got a cent of alimony. About a year ago she met him on the street. He has a summer home at Floral Park, L. I., and is said to be a member of the jewelry firm of H. L. & M. Friedlander of No. 30 Maiden lane. Now Mrs. Reuter has brought suit to recover all alimony due since 1869 and a detective is seeking Reuter to arrest him for contempt of court.

More Garment Makers on Strike.

Thirteen hundred cloakmakers on strike is the latest acquisition to the roll of strikers who have thronged the streets and filled the halls in East Side during the last four weeks. This makes a grand total of 8,000 workers now on strike belonging to the several branches of the garment trade in the Hebrew section of the city. The demand is for an increase of wages.

Gov. Altgeld Visiting in Newport.

Gov. John P. Altgeld and wife and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Brainerd of Springfield, Ill., are registered at the Ocean House in Newport, R. I.

Notes.

D. W. Potter, the Chicago evangelist, had services at Asbury Park tonight.

Two thousand dollars in fines has been taken in from violators of the excise law in the Court of Special S

SHORTS COVER EARLY

BEST GRAIN PRICES OF THE DAY MADE AT THE OPENING.

Liquidation by Longs Set In Soon After—September Wheat Sells Below 62c—Northwestern Wheat Receipts Promise to Increase—Coarse Grain Weak on Big Crop Prospects—Premiums on Cash Corn Threaten to Disappear—Provisions Easy on Selling for January Delivery.

It was a case of continuous liquidation in wheat yesterday. The shorts liquidated at the opening, believing that a little reaction was due, but on the decline to new levels the liquidation was by tired holders. First trades in September wheat were at an advance of 1c from the previous close. Shorts took profits, but the demand was soon satisfied and the market became weak. Early cables were not encouraging, the French and English country markets coming in easy. Foreigners were reported parties as sellers in New York, and it was stated that Russian offerings to the markets of Western Europe were more liberal and at reduced prices. Liverpool closed, however, with futures unchanged and spot quiet and unchanged to ½d lower. Continental markets were decidedly easy. Antwerp was off the equivalent of 1½c a bu, Paris was ⅝@1¾c off, and Mark was ½c lower. Northwestern receipts were 426 cars, as against 324 cars the same day last year. Northwestern markets were easy, and it was generally believed that liberal sales were being made here against spring wheat purchases. Export clearances were fair at 272,000 bu in wheat and flour, against receipts at primary points of 461,000 bu and shipments of 322,000 bu. Primary market receipts a year ago were 957,000 bu. Receipts at Minneapolis were 62,000 bu in excess of those of a year ago. St. Louis reports overran last season's showing, but at Toledo the arrivals were very light. Local receipts were 74 cars, of which 10 were of contract grade, hard spring and half winter. A year ago 404 cars were inspected in and 340 graded. Withdrawals from store were 68,000 bu. There were no sales of round lots of wheat. Carrington-Hannah sold a small lot of spring and Harper a little No. 2 red. No sample no grade sold at 45@55c, No. 4 red at 56@58½c, No. 3 red at 59@61½c, and No. 2 hard at 58@60c.

Puts sold Wednesday night ranged from 62½@63c. September price worked down into puts early in the session. Fresh stop orders were struck under 62c, and September wheat went to 61¾c bid. It rallied to 62¼c shortly before the close and rested at 62¼@c.

Trade in corn was fairly active yesterday, but the market ruled easy after the opening, as favorable weather prospects and a somewhat indifferent cash demand. The summary by Murray was inclined to be bullish, and the early action of wheat was an influence. September opened steady at 36¾c, and after some changes within a narrow range touched 37c. A steady decline to 37¼c followed, and at the close 35¾c was bid. September was much weaker than May, showing a net decline of a full cent as a result of the day's business. Local receipts were 539 cars and 16,000 bu by canal, against 38,000 bu withdrawn from store. The estimate for today is for 700 cars, and was rather larger than the trade expected. Export clearances were 291,000 bu, as against receipts and shipments at primary market of 393,000 bu and 221,000 bu respectively. Liverpool was off from ½@⅝d on corn.

Cash Demand Rather Indifferent.

The cash demand in the local market was a little more active. Round lot sales of perhaps 250,000 bu were made but the premium on cash corn is wearing off. On track and free on board no grade sold at 30c, No. 4 at 30@30¼c, No. 3 at 36¾@37¼c, No. 3 yellow at 37¼@37¾c, No. 2 at 37¼@38c, No. 2 yellow at 38@38¾c. No. 3 white at 36¾@37¼c, No. 2 white at 37¼@37¾c, and extra No. 2 white, 38c. Billed through No. 3 yellow sold at 35½@36c, No. 2 at 35½@36c, and No. 2 yellow at 35¾@37c.

The range in May corn was from 32⅝c to 33¼c, with the close at 32¾c bid.

Oats for the speculative futures ranged 1@¾c and closed at a loss of ⅝@¾c from the top. September opened at 20c, sold to 19¾c, after touching 20¼c, and closed 19½@19⅝c. May opened at 23¼c and back to 22¾c, closing at 22⅝@22¾c. The early break was largely due to a raid by Bartlett-Frazier, who flung 200,000 bu on the market. Their example was followed by a small miscellaneous crowd whose offerings proved too much for the bulls and the St. Louis interests, who constituted most of the buyers. The cash news was strong in its character, exports being 92,684 bu and receipts 169 cars, but, as said, its influences were overcome by the liberal selling and the effect of weakness in other grains. Withdrawals from store were 68,000 bu. Estimated receipts for today were 210 cars. Orders to go to store were quiet and 1c lower. No. 2 sold at 20@20¼c. No. 3 white, 21@22c; and No. 2 white, 23½@24½c. There was a fair demand in the sample market and prices were steady for white, which declined 1@¾c. Sales on track comprised transactions in No. 3 at 18¾@20¾c; No. 3 white, 20@22¾c; No. 2, 20¼@21c; and No. 2 white, 23½@24½c. No grade billed through sold at 2c, No. 3 at 18½@20c, and No. 2 white at 23c@23½c.

Rye was quiet and easy. The September future was 43c asked with buyers ½c lower. October was 44½c and December sold at 45¼@45¾c. Cash rye sold at 43@43½c. No. 2 free on board was 42½@44¼c and No. 3 41½@43c.

Barley was firm. Only 9 cars were inspected in and the demand was good and in excess of the offerings. Free on board lots ranged 36@40c for No. 3, according to quality. The September future was 45c bid and 46c asked, but trade was exceedingly limited.

Timothy seed was offered liberally, with the effect of forcing a decline of 5@10c in the price of cash and the current month delivery. The former sold down to $4.15 and September closed at $3.90, against $4.00 Wednesday. Cash lots ranged $3.50@4.25, with contract grades 10c below the latter figure.

Flax was slightly lower. The market opened steady, but soon declined owing to absence of demand. No 1 Northwestern sold at $1.06 and closed $1.05 bid. No. 1 Southwestern sold $1.06. Futures were 1c lower. The August delivery closed $1.06 nominal, with September at $1.04½ asked and October at $1.04¾ sellers. The latter future sold at $1.04¼@1.05.

Clover was dull and unchanged. A small sale was reported at $8.75.

The feeling displayed in the provision market was rather mixed. Receipts of hogs were a little in excess of expectations and prices were 5@10c lower. There was free selling of January stuff by Raymond, Hately, Robson, and Cudahy. Armour was credited with selling for January account while appearing as a buyer of September stuff. He was a buyer of January lard. Armour bought a million lbs of ribs from the International company. The weakness in grain was one of the causes contributing to the decline in products. September pork closed at a net loss of 22½@ and lard and ribs shelled 10c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its weekly gop summary says: "Late returns furnish no reason for reducing wheat yield estimate. Moderate tendency to increase marketings. Considerable breadth of corn in central states suffering from insufficient moisture. Injuries reported in many localities. Important changes in the near future promise seems certain." The government report of July 10 is corrected, and the crop has been reduced 100,000,000 bu. Frazier. "The government figures, as here based on a yield of 26 bu to the acre, in my judgment, and this is confirmed by the information we can secure, this year is the present phenomenal crop of Nebraska and Western Iowa the crop is damaged, and the same is the case elsewhere. Reports of the amount of the damage are represented by a diminution of 100,000,000 bu, and it does that amount to in the grand total? Not by a long shot. The most favorable. It is not going to be strongly to say 75 per cent of the crop out of danger of frost by Sept. 1. I think it will be nearer 2,500,000,000 bu."

Lyon & Bros. had samples of new corn from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska on 'change yesterday. They were of an excellent color and sound, and prices ruled 2c lower for corn from frost damage. The ears of corn were of unusual size and well covered, some lying kernels.

Crouse elevator man wirest: "We are open nearly seventy stations in Minnesota and Dakota, and are sorry to report that nearly every station complains of smutty wheat. It will affect the crop materially."

Reports of damage to Northwestern wheat yield in circulation. One of these adds 10,000,000 bu, and another makes the total yield 600,000,000 bu. It was pointed out that to reach figures the harvest must be 100,000,000 bu increase as the acreage is much less than last year.

Inquiry regarding rumor of government increasing estimate yield, Mr. Robinson says has been given out, and nothing more implied in regard to winter wheat. Statistician will break any man who wants to see them. Is the ultra bearish opinion expressed at Toledo, "I don't believe that we will get our surplus wheat this year at any price. Too much of it and no one will have the quantities to spare which was available last year will be replaced in every part of the world by corn."

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 700 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

September wheat were 63@63¼c. Puts and calls were 36½@36¾c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on 'change yesterday:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Closed yesterday.	Closed one year ago.
WHEAT.						
Sept.	62¾	61⅝@ 63¾	62¾	64¾	64¾	57¾
Dec.	65¾	64½@ 65¾	64¾	65¾	64¾	57¾
CORN.						
Aug.	36¾	35⅝@ 37¼	35¾	35¾	36	44
Sept.	36¾	35¼@ 37	35¾	35¾	36¼	44¼
May.	32¾	32⅛@ 33¼	32¼	32¼	32⅝	38¾
OATS.						
Aug.	20	19⅝@ 20¼	20	20	20	30
Sept.	19¾	19⅛@ 20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾	26¾
May.	23	22⅜@ 23¼	22¾	22¾	23	30¾
MESS PORK.						
Sept.	$ 9.80	$ 9.55 @ 9.77½	$ 9.55	$ 9.57½	$ 9.72½	$13.52½
Jan.	10.17½	9.87½@10.12½	9.92½	9.92½	10.12½	13.60
LARD—PER 100 LBS.						
Sept.	$ 6.10	$ 6.00 @ 6.07½	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.70	$ 7.70
Jan.	6.10	6.00 @ 6.07½	6.00	6.00	7.80	7.80¼
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.						
Sept.	$ 6.10	$ 5.97½@ 6.07½	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.37½	$ 7.37½
Jan.	5.35	5.12½@ 5.35	5.15	5.15	7.00	7.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	7	27	10	44
Spring wheat	5	22	1	28
Corn	452	14	6	472
Oats	60	108	1	169
Rye	6	2		8
Barley		8	1	9
Totals	567	211	19	797

By canal—Corn, 15,700 bu.

Inspected out—Winter wheat, 57,982 bu; spring wheat, 7,980 bu; corn, 296,857 bu; oats, 6,850 bu.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	1894	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	1894.
Flour, brls.	10,900	17,375	3,665	20,953
Wheat, bu.	33,927	416,498	51,744	207,968
Corn, bu.	280,500	170,040	180,979	44,157
Oats, bu.	182,395	398,663	164,380	135,847
Rye, bu.	1,300	4,700		
Barley, bu.	3,550	27,350	2,061	18,542
G. Seed, lbs.	706,000	58,350	405,941	169,021
C. Seed, lbs.	17,065	3,500	4,937	7,047
Oth. S'd, lbs				203,200
F. Seed, bu.	51,049	73,050	10,794	9,462
S. Corn, lbs.	10,000	90,700	8,874	8,336
Cheese, lbs.	93,480	129,717	146,705	141,995
Butter, lbs.	542,778	300,495	422,048	285,022
Eggs, cases.	3,650	2,853	1,841	1,491
Hides, lbs.	263,990	328,605	291,690	437,200
Wool, lbs.	91,474	702,804	299,431	545,577

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Arrivals of Peaches Liberal—Vegetables Continue Low.

Michigan peaches were plentiful and there was further weakness in prices. The present range of values is said to leave unsatisfactory results to country dealers, in consequence of which trade from this source is called below the average. Vegetables were in large supply and prices showed no signs of advancing. The present is a marked year for garden produce, the quality of the product equaling its abundance, and prices rest on these conditions. There was an excellent inquiry for better grades of butter and an advance of 1@2c. Eggs were 1@c better.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blackberries, $1.50@2.00 per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.50@1.75 per case.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 19½@; firsts, 17½@18½c; seconds, 14½@16½c; thirds, 11½@13½c. Dairies: Fancy Cooley, 16½c; firsts, 1.25 per 4-basket crate; grapes, $1.00@1.50 per 4-basket crate.

California fruits—Oranges, navels, $3.00@3.50; peaches, 90c@$1.00 per 20-lb box; plums, $1.00@1.25 per 4-basket crate; grapes, $1.00@1.50 per 4-basket crate.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7½@7¾c; twins, 7@7½c; cheddars, 6½@7c; New York fancy makes, 8@8½c; Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7½@8¼c; brick, 7¼@8c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 12½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off cases returned, 12c; Southern, 11c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.25@2.00 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; Messinas, $5.00@7.50 per box; Illinois peaches, 40@65c per crate; Michigan peaches, 15@25c per 5-lb basket; plums, 75@$1.00 per 4-basket case; watermelons, $100.00@125.00 per car; gem muskmelons, 10@20c per ½ bu basket; pears, $2.00 @3.00 per brl; grapes, 10@22c per 8-lb basket.

Hay—Receipts, 974 tons; shipments, 124 tons. Timothy in liberal supply and demand only moderate; market quiet. Upland prairie very dull; demand light and offerings large; prices nominal. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.50 on track. No. 1 at $12.00@12.50; No. 2 at $11.50@12.00; mixed timothy at $9.00@11.00; upland prairie at $8.00@10.00 for good to choice and $5.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

Hops—No. 1 green salted, 9c per lb; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 caitskin, 12c; No. 2 do, 10½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@9c; hens, 9c; chickens, 10½@11c; roosters, 5c; spring ducks, 9c; geese, full-feathered, $3.00@7.00 per doz.

Vegetables—Cabbage, Illinois, $3.00@5.00 per crate; cauliflower, 40@75c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 10@15c per doz; celery, home grown, 25c per doz; lettuce, home grown, per tub, 35@ 40c; beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00 per brl; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; parsley, 10c per doz; egg-plant, home grown, 50@75c per crate; radishes, 15c per doz; spinach, 75c per brl; string beans, Illinois, 75c per sack; wax beans, 75c per sack; tomatoes, Illinois, cases, 25c; Southern, per crate, 50@75c; sweet corn, 5@10c per doz.

Whiskey—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Wheat for forward delivery was a trifle firmer for a few minutes at the start, owing partly to slightly better cables, Berlin being ½ mark higher, but prices quickly declined under heavy pressure to sell for Western account, but there was apparently no really valid reason, the selling being stimulated mainly by the prevailing bearish sentiment. Wheat—Exports, 76,816 bu; receipts, 145,850 bu. Spot was in fair demand and steady, exporters taking 11 loads, embracing No. 2 red afloat at ½c over September; do f. o. b. afloat, 1¾c over. No. 1 hard on p. t. quoted 3¾c over, and No. 1 Northern 3c over. Futures opened firmly, but quickly declined, followed by a slight rally. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports for the week ending Aug. 17 aggregate 190,614 bu a year ago.

Corn—Exports, 109,673 bu; receipts, 161,900 bu. Spot lower, leading to a good degree of activity, exporters taking 40 loads. Sales: 330,000 bu No. 2 at 44½@45¼c afloat; do f. o. b. afloat 3¼c over September for prompt loading; 50,000 bu August 3¾c over; do early September 2¾c over. Futures in fair demand at easier figures. Oats—Exports, 95,549 bu; receipts, 20,400 bu. Spot in moderate demand at easier figures. Sales: 10,000 bu No. 2 white at 28c; old do quoted at 30@30½c; September do at 29½c; October at 28c; 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 26@26½c; rejected at 24½c; 25,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 25½c for new and 27c for old afloat; 12,000 bu ungraded at 27@30c for white and 25@ 27c for mixed; 10,000 bu old white at 31c afloat. Futures dull and easier. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
September	65	67	69¾	67¾	67¾
October	68	67¾	68	67¾	68¼
December	70¾	69	70¾	69¾	69¾
May	73 11-16	73¼	73¾	73¾	73⅞
CORN.					
September	42¾	41½	42¾	41¾	42¼
October	42	41	42	41⅜	41¾
November	41¾	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41⅛
December	39	38¾	37¾	37¾	38⅜
OATS.					
September		24¼	24¾	24¼	24½
October		23¾	24	24	24
May		27¼	27¾	27¾	27¾

Butter—The inquiry for fancy creamery is only moderate and the market held about steady. Creamery and other Western extras, 15@16½c; Western seconds to firsts, 15@15½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 11@15c; Western dairy firsts, 12@13c.

Cheese—The market is hardening a little in full cream, with more inquiry; receipts light. Large, colored fancy, 7¾c.

Eggs—Arrivals liberal, but contain a small proportion of real fancy goods. Average prime Northwestern offered at 14c.

Sugars—Raws remain quiet at about former prices. Centrifugals, 96 test, 3¼c; muscovado, 89 test, 2 15-16c; molasses sugars, 89 test, 2¾c; refined lower and active; granulated quoted at 4 5-16@4½c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 3 to 5 points higher, followed by a further rise of 1 to 2 points. Later all the improvement was lost, and the tone was easy at the close at a decline of 1 point from yesterday's final figures. The strength in early trading was chiefly due to the unexpected strength displayed at Liverpool, but heavy realizing of profits by some of the local and the New Orleans bulls caused a reaction, and all of the early improvement was lost. Liverpool reports a good demand for spot cotton. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and exports, 3,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 4c. Futures opened firm at 1-64@3-64d advance; closed quiet at 16@1¾ points net advance. Manchester—Yarns —The higher price asked checks business. Cloths —Moderate demand. Receipts at the port today were 502 bales, against 2,545 bales on this day last year. On the spot the market was firm and more active. Middling uplands quoted at 4¾c and do gulf at 4¾c. Sales, 300 bales for export, 913 for consumption. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
August	100	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
September	20,000	7.47	7.41	7.40@7.42
October	74,100	7.54	7.47	7.47@7.48
November	18,600	7.59	7.53	7.52@7.53
December	35,900	7.66	7.58	7.56@7.59
January	87,200	7.71	7.63	7.63@7.64
February	5,300	7.79	7.72	7.69@7.72
March	3,300	7.80	7.77	7.73@7.74

Coffee—There was a trifle more doing in contracts today, but at a further decline in prices. The weakness was due to the continued liberal receipts at Brazilian ports, unfavorable European advices, and a further decrease in the warehouse deliveries in this country, selling orders were more numerous. Havre declined ¾f, closing steady at the concession. Hamburg was ⅛@¼ pfg lower. The Rio market was quiet and Santos steady. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10¾d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 5,506 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	2,250	14.55	14.30	14.35@14.55
August	250	14.45	14.35	14.35@14.40
September	4,000	14.90	14.80	14.90@14.95
October	2,750	15.00	14.90	14.95@15.00
November	1,750	14.90	14.85	14.90@14.95
December	3,250	14.80	14.75	14.80@14.85

Ocean freights steady. Engagements: 16,000 bu to Hamburg, spot, 25 pfennigs; 5,000 bu to August, 1st 31 pfennigs, and 8,000 bu September 1st 30 pfennigs; 24,000 bu to London at 1¾@2d. Glasgow quoted at 2½d; Newcastle at 2¾c; Copenhagen at 2½c; Hull at 2½d; Amsterdam at 2c, Liverpool at 1¾d, Antwerp at 1½d, Copenhagen at 2s, Bristol at 3d, and Hull at 3d.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—Grain—Wheat weak; spot and month, 55¾@55¾c; September, 60½@60¾c; December, 60½@60¾c; No. 2 red, 62¾@62¾c; receipts, 36,940 bu; shipments, 120,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 57@60c on grade. Corn weak; spot, 44@44¼c; month, 44c asked; September, 43¼@43½c; receipts, 14,420 bu; shipments, 23,714 bu; Southern white corn, 44¼@45c; yellow, 47½@48c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25½c; receipts, 1,894 bu. Rye easy; No. 2, 47¼c; receipts, 1,768 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Grain—Spring wheat—Few sales; No. 1 hard, old, 67½@68¾c; no new offered. Winter wheat—No track offerings and store also scarce; an advance of 1c was asked on the latter; No. 2 red held at 67½@68¾c in store. Corn—Receipts light; prices ruled steady; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 2 corn, 43½c; No. 3 do, 43c. Oats—Receipts light; prices ruled steady; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 do and No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26c. Rye—Receipts light; prices ruled steady; No. 2 western, 48c. Barley—Receipts light; prices ruled steady; No. 2 Canada, 47c; No. 3 extra, 45c; No. 3, 43c. Provisions—Pork steady; mess, $9.50@10.00. Lard steady; prime steam, $6.00@6.05. Beef steady; extra mess, $6.50@7.00. Cut meats steady; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled bellies, 6½@7c; pickled shoulders, 5½@6c. Whiskey steady; high wines, $1.23.

No. 2 white quoted at 26¾@29c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c. Rye scarce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—Wheat—The argument that speculation depresses prices, realized by purchasers, appears to be pretty well disposed of by the action of today's wheat market, which, sold from a lack of speculation, suffered a further decline to the depression already existing in prices. The opening was rather firm, but the pressure to sell could not be overcome, and, with no one to take it, wheat declined about ¾c, when foreigners took some and a few shorts covered, advancing the price to the opening point. Then began heavy hammering, which brought the price of September down to about 58¼c. The market then steadied, closing ⅛c higher than the low point. September opened at 59¼c, sold down to 58c, back to 59¾c, and then declined to 58¼@58⅝c, reacted, and closed steady at 58⅛@58¾c. Trade in cash wheat was active and the market was strong. Flour easy; first patents, $3.30@3.50; second patents, $3.10@3.30; first clears, $2.95@3.05; second clears, $2.45; export bakers', $2.40@2.75.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 22.—Grain—Wheat active; lower; No. 2, cash and August, 66c; September, 66¾c; December, 67¾c. Corn dull; lower; No. 2 mixed, 39c; No. 3 mixed, 38c. Oats active; easier; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; September, 20¾c; No. 2 white, 23c. Rye inactive; No. 2, cash, 45c. Clover-seed active; prime, cash, $5.17½; October, $5.07½. Receipts—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 5,500 bu; clover-seed, 134 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 32,500 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash, 63¼c; September, 63¼c; December, 64¾c; May, 29¼c. Corn lower; cash, 34¼c; September, 35¼c; December, 27c; May, 29¼c. Oats lower; cash, 19½c; September, 20c; May, 22¾@ 22¾c. Rye lower; 40¼c on track. Pork lower; jobbing, $9.87½. Lard lower; prime, $5.85; choice, $6.05. Lead lower; $3.27½@3.30 for Missouri; $3.35 for corroding. Spelter higher; $4.05 bid. Flaxseed lower; $1.03@1.04.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 22.—Grain—Corn dull; lower; No. 2, 36½c; No. 3, 36c. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 21½@22c; No. 3 white, 20@20½c. Rye dull; nominal; No. 2, new, 40c. Whisky firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 41,275 bu; oats, 67,500 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 37,500 bu; oats, 72,200 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—Grain—Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 hard, 61@63c; No. 2 red, 64c; rejected, 48@55c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 32½@ 33c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 23c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain—Other Breadstuffs in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot, quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 5d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5½d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions ¼d lower; early realizing sales with prices closed 10 ¼d lower, and distant positions unchanged; business about equally distributed; August, 5s 1¾d; September, 5s 1¾d; October, 5s 1¾d; November, 5s 2¼d; December, 5s 2¾d; January, 5s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon—Steady; demand falling off; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 43s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 43s 6d; light, 18 to 45 lbs, 43s; short clear backs, light, 18 pounds, 37s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 43s. Shoulders—Dull, 34s. Cheese—Steady, 54s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 56s 9d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 31s 3d; refined, in pails, 33s. Cheese—Quiet; demand moderate; fine at mer American, white and colored, 53s. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 69s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 6d. Linseed oil—Spot, 21s. Petroleum—Refined, 5½d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¾d; hindquarter, 6¾d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, £2.

WIRE INDUSTRY IS UNDER CONTROL.

In the Hands of Closely Affiliated Associations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Iron Age says of the iron and metal trades that it looks as if the enormous wire industry of this country will soon be entirely controlled by a series of associations closely affiliated with one another.

So far as raw material is concerned the Central West is again on the upward move. There have been heavy sales of Bessemer pig for delivery during the remainder of the year and for the first quarter of next year. The leading Chicago interest and two large Ohio steel works have been the most conspicuous buyers.

Steel billets are firm and display an upward tendency.

Chicago records sales of 30,000 tons of steel rails this week, and it is understood that an 18,000-ton lot is under negotiation. Some car orders are coming up in the same territory, and a pretty large tonnage will be placed in a few days.

In the East the trade is less inclined to operate with cyclone vigor. In fact, it may be justly said that there is a disposition to some weakness as affording a needed breathing spell, while others use it as a pretext for gloomy forebodings. The general trade, however, is inclined to believe in a further advance, for which the impulse has already started in the Central West.

On foundry iron the principal event is the collapse of the effort to secure an advance of 20c a ton on pig iron freights on Southern iron to Ohio River points.

Copper is very firm. This week the first lot of American copper resold on European account has arrived from Antwerp.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—The Iron Trade Review says:

Advances in Bessemer pig iron, gray forge, steel billets, and wire rods have taken place in the last week. Considerable Bessemer iron has been taken up and prices advanced 25c. Trade transactions ranging from $13.85 to $14.00 in the valley, while sales of more than 25,000 tons have been made in the Cleveland district. The situation is the strongest in several weeks. Forge iron is higher, sales having been made at $12.00@12.25, Pittsburg, while $11.75, is the lowest valley quotation.

The meeting of bar iron manufacturers in Cleveland Tuesday made no change in prices.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 19	22,397	402	19,548	16,292
Tuesday, Aug. 20	31,119	1,067	11,284	8,000
Wednesday, Aug. 21	16,616	973	22,398	15,476
Thursday, Aug. 22	18,000	690	22,000	14,000
Week thus far	60,132	3,062	75,730	65,755
Same period last week	52,182	2,910	66,004	60,916
Corr. period 1894	59,896	3,137	85,770	49,929
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 19	5,252	9	6,463	834
Tuesday, Aug. 20	4,113	114	11,758	2,500
Wednesday, Aug. 21	3,584	.....	5,042	2,064
Thursday, Aug. 22	3,000	.....	6,000	2,000
Week thus far	14,550	123	21,198	7,068
Same period last week	13,610	301	19,887	8,037
Same period 1894	15,167	383	34,054	5,972

Armour purchased 6,000 of the 14,482 hogs sold to ten packers and city butchers. The Anglo-American took 1,700 and Swift 1,400.

Cattle—Trade was more active and the feeling was steady at the recent sharp decline in prices. Some 1,321-lb steers sold at $5.60, the top of the market. Fair 1,000-lb steers nominally $5.80@ 5.90. Steers averaging 920@1,610 lbs sold at $3.40 @5.65, bulk $4.00@5.50; Western rangers, $2.85@ 4.25, bulk $3.10@3.70; Texas steers, $2.00@3.90; native cows and heifers, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $1.75 @3.50; veal calves, $3.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.90.

Hogs—Trade was active at a decline of 5@10c in prices. Receipts were liberal and the quality only fair. Packers and shippers both purchased freely, yet 5,000 common hogs were left in the pens. Heavy, sold at $4.40@4.47½; bulk $4.40@ 4.60; mixed, $4.25@4.87½, bulk $4.55@4.75; light, $4.40@5.00, bulk $4.75@4.90; pigs, $3.00@4.75.

Sheep—The market was steady, while lambs declined 10@20c, selling at $2.50@5.00, bulk $4.50@4.90. Native sheep sold at $1.25@3.40 and Western at $2.00@3.90.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady on beeves, cows, and feeders and strong to 10c higher on best, active; native beef steers, $3.50@5.00; Western steers, $3.25@ 4.25; Texas steers, $2.50@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.60; canners, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.90; calves, $2.00@3.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; best active, common slow and 10@15c lower; heavy, $4.45@4.55; mixed, $4.25@4.50; light, $4.20@ 4.55; bulk of sales, $4.30@4.40. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.25; fair to choice Western, $2.45@3.00; common and stock sheep, $1.50@2.75; lambs, $3.00 @4.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 2,100 head; best steady and others weak; Texas steers, $2.55@3.00; Texas cows, $2.00@2.60; beef steers, $3.75@5.00; native cows, $2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.60@ 3.40; bulls, $1.90@2.65. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 900 head; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $4.20@4.35; heavy, $4.30@ 4.45; mixed, $4.25@4.50; lights, $4.25@4.60; yorkers, $4.50@4.60; pigs, $4.00@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market slow but steady; lambs, $3.25@4.50; muttons, $2.25 @2.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 200 head; market 10@25c lower on all but weak export steers, $5.10@5.60; shipping and dressed beef grades, $4.00@5.00, bulk $4.00@4.60; butchers, $3.00@3.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.60, bulk $2.25@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@ 3.80, bulk $3.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $4.40@4.70; mixed, $4.20@4.60; light, $4.50 @5.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; native muttons, $3.00@ 3.30; lambs, $3.00@4.40; Southwestern sheep, $2.00 @3.00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 935 head; no trade of importance; European cables quote American steers at 11¼@12½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10c; exports today, 1,300 cattle and 5,000 sheep; calves, 125 head; veals, poor to choice, $5.00@7.00; grassers and buttermilk, $2.50@3.65; good Western calves, $5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,125 head; sheep steady and in fair demand; lambs active and a shade stronger for good; sheep, poor to fair, $1.50@3.00; lambs, common to choice, $4.00@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,261 head; steady at $5.20@5.25.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Trading Dwindles Down to Small Proportions in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—After a moderate show of animation at the start today trading dwindled down to small proportions and prices moved over quite a narrow range when contrasted with some of the sensational fluctuations recorded during the fore part of the week. At the outset the tendency of prices as a r

LABOR'S RATE OF PAY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING WAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

General Average Now as Compared with 1884 Is About the Same, a Trifle Lower if Anything—Hours of Weekly Labor in Countries on Gold Basis and Silver Basis—In Austria Factory Hands Paid as Little as Ten Cents a Day—Washington News.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—In response to requests for such information the Department of State has prepared a table showing the rates of wages in the general trades in various countries. This statement shows that only slight changes have occurred during the last ten years, the figures for 1884 being substantially those prevalent now and if anything a trifle higher than present rates. There is no department compilation showing average wages prevailing in the United States, but figures were taken from a report to the Senate upon "Transportation, Wages, and Prices in Certain Localities in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee." Actual weekly working hours of labor in the several countries are stated to be as follows: Countries on gold basis:

Australasia-New Zealand, 48 hours; Victoria, 48 hours.

Brazil, 60 hours; Belgium, 54, 60, 72, and 78 hours; 60 hours generally.

Canada, 60 hours; Denmark (Copenhagen), 60 hours; France, 60, 66, and 72 hours; 60 hours generally.

Germany, 60, 63, 66, and 72 hours; 60 and 66 hours generally.

Holland, 60 and 63.

Italy, 60, 66, and 72 hours, 60 hours generally.

Spain, 60, 63, and 72 hours, 60 hours generally.

Switzerland, 60 and 66, the latter generally.

United States, 60 hours.

Countries on silver basis:

Austria, 60, 66, and 72 hours, generally the latter.

China, Amoy, generally 60 hours. In Southern China and generally throughout China, working hours are from "daylight to dark" with an hour for noonday meal and a few minutes in the forenoon and afternoon for tea and refreshments.

Colombia, 60 to 72 hours.

Ecuador (Guayaquil), 60 hours.

Japan—Like those prevailing in China.

Mexico, 60 hours.

Persia, sunrise to sunset. Winter, hour at noon; summer, two intermissions, first at 11 o'clock breakfast, and a few minutes in afternoon for lunch. No labor performed Fridays.

Russia, 60, 66, and 72 hours; latter most prevalent.

Venezuela, 60 hours.

In Germany by constant work a machinist earns $250 yearly; a bricklayer or carpenter, $253; and a first-class workman in a stone quarry, $232. Weekly wages in the shipyards district, Hamburg, range from $6 to $4.50. In the country the price of skilled labor is lowest in the textile industries and highest in parquetry, stove, and glue factories.

England's street car drivers get $5.82 per week. Telegraph operators, first-class, men, $9.73; women, $6.80. Midland railway operators are paid from $97 for the first year to $390 for the tenth year, the increase being year by year. Great Western railway operators are paid from $340 to $729 per annum. At the Liverpool shipyards weekly wages range from $9.36 down to $4.86. These figures are a trifle lower at the B ifast (Ireland) shipyards, while on the Clyde, Scotland, weekly rates run from $10.80 to $5.40.

A good workman on the docks at Rotterdam, Holland, can make from $4 to $4.80 a week the year round, the rates an hour being from 8 to 10 cents. In the shipyards of Holland $7 down to $4.20 per week are the prevailing rates.

Daily wages in Italy for glass-blowers go as high as $2.30, while laborers get as low as 20 cents. Stevedores throughout Italy get the highest weekly wages, $7.44.

Swiss workingmen are satisfied with remuneration 40 per cent below Englishmen and 10 to 15 per cent below Frenchmen, rates living higher in the latter than in German centers. Official estimates place the average daily wages at 50 cents.

Austrian factory hands receive from 10 cents lowest to $1.05 highest daily remuneration, and in the Trieste shipyards the figures run from $7.80 to $2.40 per week.

According to figures furnished by the Mexican Central railway laborers received from 50 cents to 75 cents per day according to location on the road. Brakemen $45 to $50 per month. Machinists, $1 to $5 daily; masons, $1 to $3; carpenters, $1.50 to $8.50, and some as high as $4.75.

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During the dog days Secretary Morton has had an electric fan placed in his office at the Department of Agriculture and the cooling draughts were not only refreshing but evidently appreciated by their recipient. Motive power for the fan is supplied from the engine-room of the department and the air cooler has been in the habit of buzzing merrily every day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, these being the working hours of the Secretary of Agriculture. About the time for closing the department this afternoon there was a stoppage of the electric current caused by some accident in the engine-room. Looking up from his desk Secretary Morton noticed that the hands of the clock on the mantel pointed to 4 o'clock. "Well, that beats all I ever saw or heard tell of," was his utterance, "even the wind stops blowing in Washington at 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

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A sentence of four years in the penitentiary has been imposed by the Secretary of War upon Post Quartermaster Sergeant William F. Tranise, who was recently tried by a court martial at Fort Douglas, Utah. This soldier was found guilty of "conspiracy to defraud, making false and fraudulent claims against the United States and coaduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Besides his prison sentence Granice will be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances. Confinement will be at hard labor dating from Aug. 6.

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Controller and Mrs. J. H. Eckels will start from New York on the steamer City of Paris next Wednesday for a month's sojourn abroad. It is their intention to put in a week each at London and Paris and a couple of weeks in Switzerland. While in the latter country they will be accompanied by ex-Congressman Ben Cable, now in England.

EMPLOYES PREFER GOLD TO SILVER.

Department of Agriculture Experiments with Payment of Salaries.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—The recent payment of salaries at the Agricultural Department in silver dollars has called attention to the fact that on two previous occasions employés were paid in gold. The department books show that Aug. 31, 1893, $19,000 in gold was paid to employés, and $6,800 in gold was paid to certain employés Aug. 15, 1894.

In commenting on this statement this afternoon Secretary Morton said that while under the recent payments there had been strenuous objections on the part of those paid in silver coin, the previous disbursements of gold met with no protests whatever.

He added that he would, if necessary, put into actual practice the proposition to pay two Mexican silver dollars for every United States dollar when the present value of 53 cents was lowered to make the plan consistent.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Merchandise Packages Must Conform to Postal Regulations.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Frequent complaints having recently been made to the Postoffice Department of the return to the senders as unmailable under postal union regulations, of packages of merchandise addressed for delivery in the countries of colonies with which the United States has parcels-post conventions intended for transmission in parcels-post mails, attention is now called by the department to the fact that to be entitled to transmission by parcel-post a package must conform to all of the prescribed requirements. One of these requirements is that a "customs declaration" must be pasted on the cover of the package and if the package does not bear it, the postal officials handling the package in transit must treat it as unmailable, unless postage thereon is prepaid in full at the letter rate of five cents for each half ounce or fraction of half ounce, or unless it conforms to the conditions prescribed for "samples" in international mails.

Contemplation of the Sugar Bounty Act.

Ex-Senator Manderson has telegraphed Controller of the Treasury Bowler that he has requested a motion to refer the whole question of the payment of the sugar bounty appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the peculiar language of the appropriation, which he claims takes the matter out of the hands of the regular accounting officers of the government. It is pointed out that the language of this appropriation is identical with that of the original McKinley bounty, which was not treated thus either by the last or the present administration.

Troops Ordered to Fort Hall.

Gen. Coppinger has informed the War Department that he has ordered two companies of the Eighth Infantry to go into camp at the Fort Hall Indian reservation. This action is taken in response to representations by the Interior Department that the Indians have been very restive since their return to the reservation after the Jackson's Hole affair, and have been represented as disposed to make trouble unless steps were immediately taken to punish the white men who killed some of their number.

Treasury Deficit Will Be Decreased.

The expenditures of the government for the first two-thirds of the present month exceeded the receipts by $7,009,263, but only $1,250,000 remains to be paid on account of pensions and the Treasury officials estimate that the deficit will be reduced during the next ten days to about $5,000,000. The excess of expenditures over receipts last month was $8,478,366.

News Notes from the Capital.

Germany is preparing to compete with England in supplying coke to the ore smelters of Australia, according to a report to the State Department by Consul Stephan at Annarberg, Germany.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior has decided that there are means whereby the work of the United States Mineral Commissioners in Montana and Idaho can be continued after Sept. 15, when the appropriation becomes exhausted.

Assistant Secretary Meade has ordered a court of inquiry consisting of Admiral Walker and Capts. Kautz and Rodgers to meet at the New York Navy-Yards next Tuesday to investigate the docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton.

Unofficial information received at the Navy Department indicates that the Port Royal dry dock is not yet all it should be and possibly if an attempt were made to dock a big ship like the Indiana or any other first-class battleship there might be a great deal of trouble.

The offer of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco to furnish sixty men to speed the Olympia across the Pacific will not be accepted by the Navy Department, and the Olympia will make its trip to Japan at the ordinary moderate pace usual to other vessels of the navy.

Consul Germain at Zurich has furnished the State Department an account of the ravages of the phylloxera, or vine louse, in Italy. He says from the first appearance of the insect in that country it has totally ruined 282,529 acres of vineyards and that in addition 186,160 acres are in process of destruction from this cause.

RIVERSIDE'S TOWN HALL DEDICATED.

Interesting Exercises Follow the Completion of the New Building.

Riverside people are proud of their new town hall, which was dedicated last evening in the presence of a large number of citizens and their friends from the city and neighboring suburban towns. The new building has taken a little less than one year in its construction.

Yesterday evening's dedication was informal and was under the general supervision of Township Supervisor Frank Frederick, assisted by the entire town and village boards, whose members acted as a reception committee. The exercises were begun by the Supervisor, who has devoted much of his time to the new building while under construction. Mr. Frederick related the history of the building and the difficulties encountered in obtaining it for the citizens of Riverside and did not neglect to compliment his colleagues on the Building committee, George Chambers, G. W. Ashby, the architect, and James Arnold & Son, contractors, of Chicago.

After Mr. Frederick had concluded he called upon J. J. Bryant, the President of the Village Board, for a speech and later in the evening Frank F. Reed was also called upon to make a few remarks.

The exercises opened at 8 o'clock, and after the more formal part of the program had been disposed of the town and village officials, together with the guests, went to what is to be used as the Council chamber, where they were served refreshments. The tables in this department were decorated with flowers.

The members of the town and village boards who acted as the hosts of the evening are: Supervisor F. Frederick. Town Clerk Charles Hand, Justice John D. E. Reynolds, Justice Alexander Watson, President of the Village Board J. J. Bryant, Trustees George Chambers, E. H. Story, Robert Summerville, Albert Seckel, T. C. Blayney, U. L. Scoville, and Clerk Lyman J. Amsden.

After supper the young people and some of the older ones as well assembled in the large room and danced until the jubilee was brought to a close. The new town hall is to be utilized jointly by the township and village officials of Riverside. It is a three-story structure with a concrete basement and the material used in its building is gray stone and buff brick. The stone might almost be called a home product, having been quarried in the Township of Lyons, which adjoins that of Riverside.

TO PROMOTE A NEW RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Meeting Held to Put Cook's Plans Into Practical Use.

There was a meeting of the Cook Elevated Electric railway company and a number of capitalists at the Palmer House yesterday to form a construction company for the purpose of putting Lucien F. Cook's invention into practical use.

The meeting was a preliminary affair and little was done except to talk over plans in an informal way. Another meeting will be held next week, at which it is expected an organization will be effected. Mr. Cook said it had not been decided where the first line would be built, but it would probably be between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. Cook's system consists of a single-post elevated structure, on which runs two lines of cars, the cars being suspended to the structure by wheels.

THIRD REGIMENT MARCHES FROM CAMP HESS TO CAMP DEBOLT SUCCESSFULLY.

Two Battalions Misunderstand Orders and Are Left for Five Hours, While the Rear Guard Gets in First.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Third Regiment marched nearly ten miles this morning from Camp Hess, at Sheridan, to Camp Debolt, one mile and a half south of Wedron. The Second and Third Battalions, under Majs. Sill and Jackson, made up of companies A, B, F, I, D, I, E, and G, were left at Camp Hess until 11 o'clock, through some misunderstanding of the orders. The march from Camp Hess to Camp Debolt was made through the woods on the west side of the Fox River, the battalions under Majs. Sill and Jackson, which arrived at about 2:30 o'clock, taking the left and center, and Maj. Tanner's battalion the right, each command marching in full battle front. The rear guard under Capt. Shand became confused when about four miles from Wedron and caught a freight train, arriving a full hour ahead of Maj. Gammon. At Camp Debolt the troops were not more than fifteen or twenty minutes erecting the tents and securing dinner. The afternoon was spent in amusements. Guard mount was changed at 5 o'clock and at 6:30 the entire regiment, under command of the Colonel, held a dress parade on a smooth meadow above the camp ground. The regiment will break camp at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and march to Camp Hayward, three miles north of Ottawa and about one mile from the Village of Dayton. Remaining in camp until late Saturday morning the boys will be marched into Ottawa and sent home by special trains.

COL. BENNETT ON HIS BLACK ARABIAN STALLION.

LIFE IN ECUADOR.

V. V. BLODGETT OF WISCONSIN TELLS OF THE CLIMATE.

Difficulties of Transportation in Starting Gold Mining Operations—The Anaconda's Home and the Danger from That Reptile—Vampires Make Life Miserable for the Residents—No One from a Northern Clime Can Live There Who Indulges in Strong Drink.

V. V. Blodgett, who knows what a Wisconsin winter is, has just returned from South America and tells an interesting story of his experience with the climate and some of the natives. Mr. Blodgett's old home is in Jefferson, Wis. His new home address is Plaza de Oro, Ecuador, South America. He is in charge of the interests of the Plaza de Oro Mining company, composed of New York and London capitalists, for whom he has seriously class seem to have sought some less favored region to escape the stress of dog days, and local hostelries are for the time being given over to the ever-moving traveling salesman and a few transient parties of tourists, who do not linger long enough to learn what they miss by going away. Even the politicians seem to have sought other climes. Gen. Russell A. Alger Jr., took breakfast at the Auditorium yesterday morning and then disappeared. No other stateamen had registered at any of the hotels late in the afternoon.

"The site of our mining operations," said Mr. Blodgett in reply to questions, "is on the Santiago River, about seventy-five miles from the coast, and every pound of iron and every foot of lumber used in our construction work has been shipped from San Francisco to Esmeraldas and there transferred to dugouts or canoes with a capacity of two or three tons each and 'poled' up the river to its destination by the native negroes. The time required to take the canoe cargo from Esmeraldas to the mines is from five to six days.

"The climate has its inconvenient phases to one from a Northern latitude. Plaza de Oro, the site of the mines, is only about twenty miles north of the equator and being situated on the eastern slopes of the Andes gets the benefit of all of the moisture from the Pacific, which is condensed and is being perpetually precipitated. The humidity of the atmosphere is accordingly constant and oppressive. The mercury never goes above 90° at midnight. And it never goes below 82° at midnight. There is rarely, if ever, a rainless day, and as the heat will not permit the wearing of any rubber garment as a protection from the moisture those who labor are accustomed to 'never mind the weather.' It may seem a pretty big story to one accustomed to the glare of sunshine, but it is nevertheless a fact that the rainfall in the Santiago Valley the first year of my stay in Ecuador was thirty-six feet, measured on the level, or over an inch a day on the average. Still another statement that may endanger my reputation for veracity, but which is, nowever, the truth, is that I have seen the Santiago River rise from its usual level to its highest stage, nineteen feet in two hours. This is made possible by the fact that the soil of the whole region is constantly saturated with water, and as the river is fed by a thousand mountain streams that have their course over rocky beds, exacting no tribute, the whole volume of a flood of rain finds its way with the rapidity of a race-horse into the swelling current of the river which hurries on to the sea, where the sun lifts it skyward and nature's plan repeats the operation over and over again.

Danger from the Reptiles.

"One of the reptiles of the country whose acquaintance it is not pleasant to cultivate is the anaconda. Snakes are abundant, but the anaconda is the king of them all. The natives when at work are forearmed against an encounter with them by having at hand a machette, a Spanish short sword, which, by the way, is made in one of the Eastern States, and they avoid temporizing with the reptile terror. The anaconda strikes his victim and to the death and the only security against his designs is to get the drop on him with the machette and accomplish his decapitation with neatness and dispatch.

"One of the winged annoyances of the country is the vampire. It is a huge bat that stays in retirement in the day-time, but endeavors to make up for lost time at night. Its meat and drink is blood, the life current of human beings being preferred, and inasmuch as the houses of the country are of the open bamboo type they enter without ceremony, and if any of the inmates have been indiscreet enough to sleep without a complete covering the vampire 'is in clover.' The unusual protection against their dangerous intrusion is a gauze netting that completely envelops the bed and its occupant, the use of which is never neglected without regret.

"Such is the climatic character of the country. Owing to this fact but one other of our original party of twenty-four, aside from myself, has continued at the mines until the present time. It is absolutely certain, however, that extreme exertion of any sort, such as would be warranted in a colder country, must be avoided, or prostration and probably fatal results would ensue. Excesses must be avoided and the man who is given to the drink habit has no business in the country—it will finish him.

"The revolution now on in Ecuador," said Mr. Blodgett, "is the annual disturbance. It is simply the outcome of rebellion against priestcraft and its domination over the people who have grown weary of the yokes and in goodly numbers are resolved to remove it from their necks. I incline to the opinion that the Liberals, that is the revolutionists, will succeed."

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The hot days of August are having an unfavorable effect on the hotel business in this city, notwithstanding its advantages as an unparalelled summer resort. Most of the leis-

The Iowa Alliance has sent out a report of its work for the first six months to the companies which are members. According to this report Inspector David Beveridge has rated 188 towns, has furnished tariffs for 104, and other towns are to be out as soon as printed. The number of ratings and revisions of rates made, as called for by agents, amounts to 2,551. Local boards to the number of twenty-eight have been organized, in which work the inspector had the aid of the Iowa Field club. He also reports the employment of an electrical inspector, whose inspections so far have been confined to Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Sioux City. This work will be extended to other towns in the State. All the reports of failures on the part of companies to live up to the rules of the association have been corrected except three.

H. C. Barry, the Chairman of the alliance, accompanied the report with a letter to members in which he asks the companies to instruct their special agents to act upon committees of the Field club when called upon, and to give the organizing of local boards their attention when visiting places where none exist, and that they urge local agents to act. He also asks the companies to give specific instructions to all local agents in Iowa to cooperate with committees visiting them for the purpose of organizing local boards, and that they be instructed to take immediate steps towards the formation of local boards and to adopt and maintain alliance tariffs. There is inclosed a list of the towns heretofore under bureau jurisdiction where no local boards have been organized, but where one is now mandatory. He asks that the agents be instructed to organize local boards at these places and to adopt the tariffs as made and approved by the Iowa Alliance.

The list of towns last mentioned is a considerable one, exceeding in number those in which local boards have been organized. Thirteen surveyors are now in the field making rates. The summary printed indicates the vigor with which the work of the Iowa Alliance is being prosecuted, and Chairman Eddy ends his letter to the companies by saying he has no doubt it will prove interesting and satisfactory.

***

The insurance companies interested in the A. A. Putnam loss decided yesterday to accept one of the offers of Samuel Gans to take the damaged stock of goods. Mr. Gans offered to give $61,000 for the stock of goods or to guarantee $74,000 and to handle the goods for the companies on the regular terms charged by wrecking and salvage concerns. The latter offer was accepted. The sound value as determined by the appraisers was $207,000, and the adjustment was $139,000. Mr. Putnam says he was misquoted in saying the adjusters for any of the companies demanded money from him for expediting the adjustment. He says all that was said by him in this regard was in the way of a joke and that none of the adjusters demanded money from him. The managers of insurance companies interested are in hopes they will secure more from the stock than has been estimated, and that their losses will not be so heavy as at first reported. There is no doubt, however, as to the great saving which could have been effected by the prompt handling of the goods. The loss to the companies through failure to act promptly is estimated at $50,000. On the settlement, according to the figures of the adjustment, the loss to the insurance companies will be 86 per cent of the face of the policies. The estimates of loss sent in by agents were from 25 to 40 per cent, and in no case exceeded 50 per cent. This leaves the loss in the neighborhood of $85,000 greater than was reported by the company agents. The work of fixing up the damaged stock began yesterday.

***

Jeffrey Beavan, submanager of the Royal Insurance company at the home office in Liverpool, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning from his Western trip. Mr. Beavan went to San Francisco after making the appointment of Law Bros. successors to E. L. Allan as managers of the Western department in Chicago, and after a week there he returned by way of Denver, stopping there several days in company with George W. Law, who had gone out from the Chicago office. Mr. Law returned yesterday from Denver with Mr. Beavan. John H. Law, the senior member of the firm, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning from Cincinnati. Mr. Beavan will go from Chicago to Louisville early next week and after remaining there a few days he will go on to Niagara Falls to attend the union meeting, which begins Sept. 4.

***

Barnard, Duncan & Co. have resigned the agency of the Spring Garden Insurance company of Philadelphia, and R. S. Critchell & Co. have been appointed sole Chicago agents. The Spring Garden has $1,250,000 assets and $200,000 net surplus and is quite an acquisition to the Critchell agency.

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Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Companies carrying insurance in State Center fire are:

Home of N. Y.	$5,000	Greenwich, N. Y.	$2,000
State, Iowa	4,500	North. Nat., Wis.	1,000
Hawkeye, Iowa	2,500	Fire Assn. of Pa.	1,000
German, Ill.	2,000	Anchor Mut., Ia.	500

***

Denver, Colo., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—By fire early this morning the planing mill of McPhee & McGinnity was damaged $30,000, covered by the following policies:

Home of N. Y.	$2,100	Queen	$2,100
Hartford	2,100	Phoenix of Eng.	2,250
Phoenix, Conn.	2,100	Fire Assn. of Pa.	1,250
National	2,100		

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Waukegan, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special Correspondence.]—The mutual fire insurance companies, of which there are several in Lake County, which confine themselves to farm and village risks within the county, are finding this an expensive season. It has been so dry and so many buildings have been fired by lightning that the losses will be twice as heavy as last year. Probably the rate in the largest and best company will foot up $4 a thousand for the year, when it was $2.20 last year, and has averaged $3, except in 1871, when the loss was very young, and a heavy loss raised the cost to $7.

WINDOW SAVES A FUGITIVE TWICE.

Herbert Adams' Daring Plan to Escape Arrest by Detectives.

After a search extending over a month Detective Sergeants Steble and Farnsworth yesterday afternoon found "Pearl" Hunter and Herbert Adams in a room on the second floor of No. 561 State street. Calling four patrolmen to their aid they posted a man at each entrance to the building and went upstairs. Revolver in hand Farnsworth burst open a door, and called upon the two men to surrender.

Hunter obeyed, but Adams ran across the room and jumped from a window. He landed safely and escaped, four shots fired after him by Detective Steble, failing to cause him to halt.

Hunter was taken to the Central Station and locked up.

Both of the men are wanted in Cairo, Ill., to answer to several charges of grand larceny. They are accused of having robbed the baggage cars of the Illinois Central railroad company at that point. Two weeks ago Adams was found in a house on Plymouth place by Farnsworth, but he escaped through a rear door and fled to No. 202 Third avenue. There he took refuge in a room on the third floor. Farnsworth followed, and to avoid arrest Adams jumped through a window. This trick he repeated yesterday.

Comes Up to Marquis of Queensberry Rules.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—After making an exhaustive examination of the antecedents of his California daughter-in-law the Marquis of Queensberry has pronounced Lady Sholto Douglass fit to take her place in the ranks of English aristocracy.

Lieutenant-Governor May Lose His Job.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 22.—The continued absence of Lieut.-Gov. Hilliard is responsible for a rumor that under the law the Lieutenant-Governor will forfeit his office if he is not here inside of one week, when he will have been absent in Michigan for a continuous period of sixty days.

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INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain trade is showing surprising strength in view of the exceeding dullness which hitherto prevailed at this season. Freights were all maintained yesterday at 1¾ cents to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo—Berlin, John Eddy, Esan, corn; Caledonia, wheat and corn. To Port Huron —Sachem, Sturges, schooner Johnson, corn at 1¼ cents; Blaine, clipped oats. To Walkerville—Hattie Wells, corn at 1¾ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freight rates to Lake Superior advanced 5 cents today and an active business was done. Rates to other points were unchanged. Charters—Mohegan, Mingoe, Leuty, Jackson, Celtic, Bottsford, Stafford, McWilliams, Francomb, Weed, Duluth, 30 cents; Wolf, Pabst, Milwaukee, 45 cents; Davidson, Rome, Montcalm, Chicago, 50 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—There was a good demand for tonnage to and from the head of Lake Superior today and a number of boats were placed at old rates. Charters: Wheat—Stone, Duluth to Buffalo, 2¾ cents. Ore—Henry Chisholm, Iron Age, Iron City, Two Harbors to Ohio ports, 90 cents; Hesper, Adriatic, Two Harbors to South Chicago, 90 cents; Outwaite, Barr, Iron King, Iron Queen, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Ashland to Ohio ports, 90 cents. Coal—Gladstone, Erie to Duluth, 45 cents; Farwell, Rutter, Josephine, Parker, Ohio ports to Duluth, 35 cents.

Around the Lakes.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—The steamer E. A. Shores was ashore aground in the river twenty-four hours and was finally released by the deck load being lightered. The water in Menominee River is now lower than ever before and it is thought the shipping interests will suffer.

DULUTH, Minn.—The Pioneer iron mine at Ely is now shipping twenty cars of ore per day to Two Harbors, and the first cargo of that ore will be loaded on a steamer Saturday. From 1889 to 1892 only 20,000 tons were shipped, although the mine is regarded as a splendid property, and a rumor has it that several weeks ago the Minnesota Iron company offered $1,000,000 for it. The Peck brought the injured whaleback barge 117 here for repairs. It was damaged by collision with the Alva in St. Mary's River.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Oodes.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Schuck, Duluth, coal.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Cleared—Johnson, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Gov. Smith. Down—St. Lawrence.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich.—Cleared—Colborn, Chicago; Wright, Cleveland.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—Granada and consorts, Duluth.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Watson, Barium. Departed—Veronica, Duluth, coal.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—J. V. Taylor, Penobscot. Cleared—Flour—Dyer, Buffalo.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Hale. Cleared—Ketchum, Owen, Chicago; America, Sheboygan, coal.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Melbourne, Clement, Board of Trade. Cleared—Ionia, Milwaukee.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Cleared—Baldwin, Carpenter, Hackman. Arrived—Madden.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Fletcher and consorts, Jenks, Kitchen. Sailed—Garden City and consorts, Cleveland.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Arrived — Escanaba, O'Neil, Protector, Armour, Rust, Hutchinson, Niko, Churchill, Cadillac, Escanaba.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Iron City, Iron Queen, Jessie Farwell. Cleared—Coal—Cleveland—Milwaukee, Erie—Fayette Brown, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Argo, Comstock, Bloom, Inter Lakes, Resumption. Departed—Starke, Alpena; Pawnee, Orton, Young, Bahama, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Colonial, City of Chicago. Cleared—Alta, Alcona, Hopkins, Kelley, German, Lake Erie ports; Minnesota, Maryland, South Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Emily, Waverly, Moore, Rutter, Ashland. Cleared—Coal—Two Richards, Gladstone, Light—Hayward, Charles Eddy, schooner Brown, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived—Manchester, Palmer, McWilliams. Cleared—Palmer, Caledonia, Roman, McWilliams, Two Harbors; Pabst, Hope, Buffalo; Austin, Ann Maria, Manistee; L. Miller, Muskegon.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—W. Ellenwood, Butcher Boy, 11 last night; Wilber, 1 a. m.; Fosdick, Lorn, 9:30; Spencer, Schooner, 8; Ogden, 7:30 p. m. Up—Soper, Neff, 10 last night; Otis, 8 a. m.; Shores, 5 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Allegheny, Manitou, Clara E. Neal, Nebraska, Gladstone, Culver, Roper, Superior, Stafford, Harold, Duluth. Light—Ed Smith No. 2, Moore, Fryer, Duluth; Yankee, Chicago. Sailed—Nebraska, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Sheldon, Hiawatha, Italia, Wilhelm, Nirvana, Cranage, Saxon, Thomas and consorts, Portage, John Martin. Departed—Superior, Emory Owen, Michigan, Ugandа, Cumberland, Grampian, Harper, Lake Erie ports; Meriden, South Chicago. Lumber—Bradley, Lewis, Wheatland, Winston, Milwaukee, Penobscot, Sacramento, Buffalo. Light—Kelley, Hundred Seventeen, Two Harbors. Flour —Wardwell, Buffalo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Conestoga, 11:10 last night; Rome, 3 a. m.; Pahlow and consort, 3:20; Clyde, 5:40; Louisiana, 7:30; schooner Nelson Boyd, 10:30; Iron Age, 11 a. m.; Iowa, 1:30 p. m.; Manitou, 4:50. Up—Wallula and consort, 5:20 a. m.; Scranton, 6; Gifford, Columbian, 9:30; Pretoria, 9:40; German, 9:50; Marquette, 11; Jewett, 1 p. m. At anchor—Veronica and consort, Rugee, Monohansett, Car Ferry No. 1, Colborne.

Down—Buffalo, 5:40; Marion, 8:30. Up—Cofrinbery and consort, Rhodes, 5:30; Manitou, 6:30; Selwyn Eddy, 7:20. Wind—Southwest, strong, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Livingstone, 6 a. m.; Two Parkers, 8; Boston, 8:30; Yakima, 9; Wahcondah, 9:30; Nelson, Joliet, 10:30; Owosso, 11:30; Nimick, 1:30 p. m.; Hadley, Continental, Holland, 3; Northland, Potomac, 4:30; Maritana, 5; Mariska, 6; Ridgeway, Alberta, 7; Pontiac, 7:30; Globe, 3:30; La Salle, 4:30; Wilson, whalebacks, 7; Wade, 9; Washburn, 10; Gogebic, 11; Australasia, Shamrock, 1 p. m.; Ridgeway, Melbourne, Delaware, 2; Masaba, United Empire, 3:30; Masruba, Malta, 5.

Down—Rhoades, Missoula, 8; Rhodes, 9. Down—Andaste, 6:30; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Vulcan, 7:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Kirby, 11:40; Schlesinger, noon; Saranac, 12:20 p. m.; Christie, Sonneborn, 2; Smith, 3; Kenosha, 3:30; Keystone, 4; Down—and consorts, Fitzgerald, 4; Omaha, 4:20; New Orleans, 5. Down—Stevens, Farwell, Rutter, 10 last night; Wilson, 1 a. m.; Messenger, Ashland, 4; Ketcham, Montgomery, 4:30; Wolf, 6; Pontiac, 7; Mary Boyce, 8:20; Mariposa, 10; Calvin, Augustus, Cepac, 10:15; Curry, 10:30; Samuel Mitchell, Corsica, 11:30; George Gould, 12:30 p. m.; Houghton, 1; Choctaw, 1:10; Pillsbury, 4.

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PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Pillsbury, 11:40; Gladstone, 1:40 p. m.; Colgate and consorts, 2; Ash, 3; Nichols, 5. Up—Nichols, 5; Ash, 6; Progress, 10 last night; Nicol, 10:40; Tower and consort, 1:15; Tuscarora, 2:30; M. Hopkins and consort, 3:15; Alpena, 4; Duncan, 4:15; Alpena, Clarion, 6:30; Pay and consorts, 7; C. B. Lockwood, 7:20; Conemaugh, 7:40;

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — A WELL-EDUCATED young man, age 20, American, experienced office work, desires to enter some good office where there is chance of advancement; law office preferred. Address C 500, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 24, AS general bookkeeper, cashier, or general office assistant; quick and accurate; best of references. Address J Y 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT will post books, render statements and balance up monthly; excellent reference. Suite 44, 107 Dearborn-st. Phone Main 1206.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, day or evening. Suite 44, 107 Dearborn-st.; 'phone Main 1206.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; has had eight years' experience, and can furnish good re ereences. Address J Y 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, Periodical day, or evening. Address P. O. Box 504 city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED SWEDE, who speaks English fluently; A1 reference. Address C 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; other office work. Address J. J. GROFF, 1197 W. 12th.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK; GRADuate of two colleges; city references; moderate salary. Address C 468, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SIDE LINE TO sell on the road; state what you have; furniture or otherwise. Address C 538, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATE MANUAL Training School in first-class manufacturing business where talent for mechanical drawing or machinery will be appreciated; wages no object. Address C 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21, TO learn printing trade; 3 years' experience; no objection to go out of city; state full particulars. Address C 451, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DESIGNER ON STORE and bank fixtures; good detailer; would go out the city. Address D 936, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN MAN, with private family; care for stock, garden, etc.; moderate; best of references. Address C 471, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; 8 years' experience; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city reference. Address C 494, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman with references from two prominent Chicago families; was in first and 7 years in last place. TIMMERMAN, 337 E. Ohio-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer; Remington; rapid and accurate. Address C 485, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY experienced young man. C 349, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN (Swedish); understands care of horses, cows, lawn, and housework; can bring reference. Address C 6830 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS WATCHman or can drive horses; willing to take anything; is quick and accurate; best of references. Address J Y 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY A1 janitor, peacekeeper, and caliclimber (married); no children; understands steam; reliable; references. Address C 508, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED FURniture collector or office man; salary no object; good reference and bond. Address C 481, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN around gentleman's private residence; sober and honest; is quick and handy. Address C 482, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BUSIness man; well a quainted in city; good French correspondent; low wages. Address C 429, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, city or country; excellent references; bond if required. Address C 471, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY; BOOKKEEPER and office work; moderate salary. Address C 464, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework; city or country. 505 Shoto-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GERMAN COOK AND second girl; best of references. 3021 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER BY DAY; perfect fit; $1.50 per day. 177 31st, Flat L.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED AND CULTIvated middle-aged lady, experienced housekeeper, desires to take charge of gentleman's home; country preferred; would give a mother's care to children; is competent to instruct them in French and music; good reference. C 497, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGing housekeeper; for references, all particulars, and interview address MRS. F. F., station Y, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED COUpled man as janitor or taking care of children. Addre s 3432 Forest-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer and Remington operator who is rapid and accurate and has had nearly five years' experience; $15 and board. C 479, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED — FEMALE STENOGRAphic; 2 years' experience; $8; best references. Address J 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and caligraph operator. Address D 907, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; AGED 19; 9 months' experience; ref. C 548, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, PLEASant disposition, wants situation as lady's maid; references. Address C 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MRS. CADE, TRAINED nurse; doctors' references. 5149 Emerald-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

AUDITORS, BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, STEnographers, etc., desiring positions with leading business houses should leave application with the Business Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., r. 152.

BOOKKEEPER—FAMILIAR WITH FURNITURE custom business; male and female; reference. POMEROY, SUN & CO., 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—THAT CAN SEcure for employer $5,000 loan, well secured. Address C 476, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—IN A WHOLESALE BAKERY; must give bond and have recommendations. Address C 454, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AND OFFICE MAN; WHOLESALE 200 Washington.

CASHIER—RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO ACT AS cashier; small investment, bonds, and references required. Address C 490, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—AND OFFICE MAN—EXP. IN dry goods; $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

MAN—UNDER 35 WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in wholesale book establishment; ambition former employments, age, and salary desired. Address C 506, Tribune office.

MAN—OR WOMAN—OFFICE WORK; THAT CAN employer $800; good security; fair salary. Address C 476, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN OWNING BICYCLES TWO FOR each State, to solicit among dealers and collect small accounts; wages $50 to $100 per month and expenses; must furnish bond for $200; permanent employment. Address, stating age, business experience, references, ELI, 84 Louis, Mo.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

TRAIT CANVASSERS — FIRST-CLASS, AT once, to travel. Call J. A. SHEPARD, 1545 Michigan-av.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE—FIRST-CLASS, EXperienced, to sell choice Chicago residence property. Address C 466, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR MERCHANT TAILORING. 180 Randolph-st.

SALESMAN — SIDE LINE FOR WISCONSIN — to sell $27 goods or hardware; first-class salesman. Address C 450, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—COME AND SEE US—WE WILL OFfer extra inducements if you have ability and energy; 50 cents to dale life insurance. We are the most liberal policies ever offered, and are creating a long felt want with the insuring public. Address Chicago Guranty Fund Life Association, 510 O.d Colony Bldg.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, TO SELL FULL LINE of wholesale grocery house on good terms; must be reliable, energetic, and familiar with the line of merchandise. Address C 417, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING IN ILLINOIS TO handle side line; sells to harness and hardware trade; commission; references. Address C 504, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC TRAVELING salesmen to handle stand with the grocery trade. Apply at 1003 S. Canal-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO HANdle a line of specialties; salary or commission. Peel Specialty Co., Bucyrus, Ohio.

SALESMAN—IN RENTING DEPARTMENT; $10 per month and % commission; only experienced men considered. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 78 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—WITH EXPERIENCE in jewelry and watches; give reference, where last employed, and what route. Address J Y 85, Tribune office.

Boys.

OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES ON NORTH side; penman; wages $3. Address C 501, Tribune office.

FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE, ABOUT 16, WITH penmanship. 168 Dearborn, Room 152.

BOY 16 YEARS OLD TO WORK IN CLUB-HOUSE. 3600 Vincennes-av.

BOY BETWEEN 16 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE TO work in office of large wholesale house; must live with parents; good reference; pay $3.50 to $4. Address C 502, Tribune office.

House servants.

MARRIED TO LIVE IN STEAM-HEATED flat and take care of furnace, etc.; rooms with use of piano free for services rendered; state necessary wages. Address C 508, Tribune office.

Tradesmen.

BAKER—FOREIGNER AND ENGINEER—EXPERIenced; both with references. C. L. WEST & CO., 1 Chicago-av.

BAKER—FIRST-CLASS; CATALOGUE HOUSE. Apply to W. E. Conley Company.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—IN OFFICE BRIGHT, INTELligent, well educated youth, with good knowledge of shorthand and Hammond typewriter; also general office work; state salary and experience. Address C 489, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN OR YOUNG lady; must be correct and capable of assisting in books; give particulars. Address CREW LEVICK CO., 436 Hawthorne-av.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO REMINGTON OPERAtors for R. R. work. 183 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT MANAGER — EXPERIENCED IN hosiery and corsets. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

CANVASSERS—2 WIDE-AWAKE, EXPERIENCED, and energetic, for daily paper, to work in the city. Address C 509, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN—OF EDUCATION AND GOOD ADdress seeking profitable employment, and who are desirous of improving their positions by their own posit ve industry, can find the same by calling. I only want parties who consider their services equivalent to $2,000 per year or more. JOSEPH SMART, 1412 Masonic Temple.

PACKERS—EXPERIENCED MEN, IN TINWARE and notions; only those having A1 references and experience need apply; state age and salary expected. Address C 551, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG MAN TO BE USEFUL AROUND suburban residence; $12 month and board; city references required. Call 9 to 10 a. m. HESS, 80 Plymouth-pl.

MAN—STOCK MAN FOR BOOTS AND SHOES; none but capable men need apply. McCord Rubber Co., 122-124 Market-st.

MAN—WITH $500 CAN FIND GOOD POSITION AT $15 per week, with good security for above money. Address C 555, Tribune office.

MAN—TO DO COLLECTING AND ASSIST IN OFfice work, $15 week; $250 cash required. 1023 Masonic Temple.

MAN—A STEADY, SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, WITH some capital, for light work. C. P. & L. Co., Room 518 56 Fifth-av.

MAN—WHO CAN BUILD IRON SHUTTERS. 2411 Archer-av.

MEN—FIVE FIRST-CLASS MEN TO TRAVEL; salary; only experienced and capable men need apply 1404 Manhattan Bldg.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN BARBER trade or lady hairdressing; only 8 weeks required; catalogue mailed. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper and cashier; must be rapid and accurate; one who lives on South Side preferred; state previous employment and give references. Address A 35, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER—LADY; capable; must be good penman and experienced in office work. Address in own handwriting, including a sample of typewritten work and giving references and salary expected, C 570, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—LADY—THAT can secure for employer loan of $3,000; good security. Address C 477, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK — AND LAUNDRESS—ONE PERFECTLY competent and must bring references. Apply 2623 Prairie-av.

GIRL—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN. 122 E. 40th-st.

GIRL—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL GIRL; REFERences. 49 Astor-st, second flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must know how to cook; small family; good wages; references required. Apply 1705 Belmont-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework; reference required. Apply to 3250 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; two in family; good wages to an experienced girl with references. 4730 Champlain-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; must be able to cook; good references required. Apply to MRS. HENDISON, 917 Warren-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in suburbs; family of two. Apply to Mrs. F. B. MUSRAY, 7201 Webster-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; MUST BE first-class cook, clean, and orderly. Address C 871, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; American, German, or Dane preferred; good cook; references. 376 40th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; reference. 3821 Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, NEAT GIRL FOR GENERal housework. 3287 Malden-st., Sheridan Park.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 6 07 S. Halsted, second floor.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; wages $3.50. 4116 Ellis-av.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT AND MUST BRING references. Apply 2622 Prairie-av.

WAITRESS—
PLAZA HOTEL, OAK PARK, $15.

YOUNG GIRL—LIVING AT HOME, TO ASSIST in taking care of baby daytimes. 5140 Woodlawn-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—TO GO 100 MILES INTO THE country to take charge of house for widower with large family; one not afraid of work; Scotch lady preferred. Call or address 2633 Shield-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT LADY; MUST own machine; permanent position; $10 per week; must be neat; able to write grammatically; call during forenoon A. LEFFINGWELL CO., 222 Michigan-av., Flat B.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED LADY, REMington, living on South Side preferred. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and salary wanted, C 462, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND TYPEWRITER; VERY rapid; lady or gentleman. Don't apply unless first-class; permanent position; commence today. F. D. RANDALL & CO., 219 South Wilter-st.

STENOGRAPHER — ONE OWNING MACHINE; must be good shorthand writer; salary $7 week. Address, in own handwriting, C 460, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — UNDERSTANDING BOOKkeeping somewhat. Address Kalamazoo Badiator Co., 54 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—WANT TO DICTATE ABOUT 25 letters daily; $3 a week; permanent; Adams and 5th-av. Address C 483, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD—TO OPERATE CALIgraph machine. Chicago Cheese Co., 73 S. Water.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON OPERATOR; good chance; $13 per week. 100 Washington.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practical varied dictation and five hours' typewriter practice daily, each pupil having machine. Special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 1007 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—REMINGTON AND CALIgraph; $8 to $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—TO LEARN LADY HAIR DRESSING. CHIcago Barber School, 54 Wabash.

LADY—NEAT, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY TO take charge of exhibit in World's Exposition of Pharmacy and Hygiene, Sept. 2 to 14. Address C 545, Tribune office. 1440 Harrison-st.

LADY—BY MANUFACTURER OF TYPEWRITER supplies, to handle goods, commission or salary. Lewis Mfg. Co., 2603 Wabash-av.

LADY SOLICITORS—FOUR, OF GOOD ADDRESS, to travel; good salary and expenses; must be experienced. Address C 553, Tribune office.

LADY—AGE 24; EXPERIENCED DOCTOR'S ASsistant; $7. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

MAID—AND COMPANION—LADY'S; MUST BE experienced, have references, be good reader and cheerful. 3151 Rhodes-av.

OPERATORS ON BUNTING FLAGS. APPLY AT once to GEORGE B. CARPENTER & CO., Fifth-av. and South Water-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY FOR A GROCERY store; must have good experience. Address C 491, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THE FOLLOWING postoffice fixtures, now in use at the Rockford Postoffice: 310 lock boxes, 860 call boxes, 96 lock drawers, general delivery outfit, money order outfit, one iron Harrison bag rack for 44 bags, six mail carriers' table and cases, one three-carriers' table and case, and five one carrier's table and case.
WILLIAM T. ROBERTSON,
Rockford, Ill.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL WILL SELL SOME OFfice furniture, desks, chairs, office railing, letter press, etc.
DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER'S CHAIR, LEVER letter press, and office fixtures. 1507 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—OFFICE PARTITIONS, FIXTURES, etc. 167 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXTRA LARGE SECOND-HAND FIREproof safe. Apply 307 and 309 W. Madison-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARborn and Randolph-sts., regular graduates registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st., cor. Adams, successful specialists in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9 a. m. Sundays 10-12.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

MRS. DR. R. SCHWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMple, treats all female diseases successfully; consultation free; board and rooms, with nursing.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMANN, 485 WELLS-ST, treats successfully all diseases of woman

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT OF UP-TOdate ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles. First-class make; state lowest cash price. Address C 498, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW 16-LB. THISTLE BICYCLE; party leaving city. Address C 500, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 627 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL Har., 830; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG 418 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4142.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A & O ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. SLOPE REPAIR-ing. Contracts from A. M. PEASE, 203 Fourteen-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED front room; excellent board; $6; walking distance.

1313 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELLENT board; reasonable; walking distance.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS with good board at fair rates.

1808, 1810, 1812 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS private boarding; best location; references.

North Side.

223 ONTARIO—NICE, COOL, DOUBLE OR SINGLE front rooms; board if desired.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; pleasant location.

CEDAR-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE—A GENTLEman can have room, breakfast, and dinner with a club of six adults; cost not exceeding $12 per week; references must be given; careful inquiry will be made. Address C 856, Tribune office.

West Side.

643 MONROE-ST.—TWO LARGE CONNECTING rooms on parlor floor, with board, for two or three gentlemen; running water; very reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman in private family on or near Lincoln-av. Address Siested's Hotel, Humboldt Park.

BOARD—AND ROOM—TO GENTLEMAN IN PRIvate family near Ill. Cent. C 459, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1231 Michigan-av.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Proprietors.

TO RENT—2217 WABASH-AV., ROOMS, FURnished, from $6 to $25; stone houses; first and second floor front; good light, good bath, hot and cold water, steam.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms, ten minutes' ride from Van Buren-st. 88 Fifty-third st.

TO RENT—243 OAKWOOD-BLVD., NICELY FURnished room; references.

North Side.

TO RENT—215 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO av.—Newly furnished alcove and single room; ref.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR WELL furnished rooms, in good location; must be respectable and reasonable; references exchanged. Address C 503, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1306 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement frame, newly painted and decorated; suitable for private family or first-class dressmaker; $50. HONORE BROS., 1534 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—3415 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM STONE front house; newly remodeled and decorated. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN; beautiful lawn; will rent for $40. Address J Y 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2613 WABASH-AV., 14-ROOM STONE front house with brick barn; good bargain.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BROWN STONE HOUSE, 2304 Michigan-av.; perfect order; dining-room parlor floor. Home Safety Deposit Co., 163 Adams.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE LOCATED 9-ROOM BRICK detached house; all improvements, West Side boulevard, near L station W. Lake-st. Call 203 Tacoma Bldg. Price $35.

Suburban.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, HOT AND COLD water $16. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st. Room 220.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER CHIcago. JOHN G. RODGERS & CO., 5th floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 9-ROOM HOUSE, South; rent $15; good tenants. C 556, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

First-class 7-room flats. Call at 3 and 4 Hubbard-ct.

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1323 AND 1325 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLAT IN "THE WOODLAND,"
44 Woodland Park, 34th-st. and the lake; equipped with modern conveniences and newly-decorated; unequaled and exclusive location for a private family; janitor will show visitors.
H. O. STONE & CO.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath, $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $18, $20, $25; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS; MODERN IMPROVEments; newly papered; $18 up. 3357 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—4 ROOMS AND BATH, $8, $9; 5 rooms and bath, $11, $12; shades, screens, etc.; janitor service. 3357 Cottage Grove-av.; J. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—MOVING FREE; REFERENCES; 7-room flat, $20; 4 room, $16; 2 room, $10; ranges, steam. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM, LIGHT, STEAM flats, $25 up. cor. Rhodes-av. and University-pl., near 35th. Address J Y 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 8-ROOM FLAT, 3644 Prairie-av.; low rent to desirable tenant. WM. BLAIR, 550 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, 3537 COTTAGE Grove; $16; all improvements; newly finished.

TO RENT—REFERENCES, 3-ROOM FLAT, $10; baths, ranges, boilers.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4, 5, 6, and 7-room steam heated flats in Kirchhoff's new apartment building, with gas ranges, clothes dryers, hot water air rens, gas and electric combination fixtures, window shades, etc., and janitor service; 1 block from Metropolitan station. STEIN BROTHERS, Milwaukee and Oakley-ave., office upstairs, open evenings and Sundays.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM FLAT, steam heat and hot water, furnished, gas range and electric gas lighting; cheap rent. Apply to owner, 1440 Harrison-st., or one elevated R. R. station.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, MODERN IMPROVements, $15. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—307 AND 309 JACKSON-BLVD., FOUR nice, clean flats, 5 and 6 rooms; low rent.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE PELHAM." CORNER GARfield-av. and Clark-st., 3 to 8 room steam-heated flats; agent on premises, 2231 Clark-st., from 10 to 12 daily.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—244 HAMPDEN-CT., NEAR WRIGHTwood; very good modern 6-room stone-fronted flat, including bath and storeroom. Inquire at first flat.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. HALsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN SHELDEN & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—51 PINE-ST., 2 STRICTLY MODERN 8-room flats; steam, gas ranges, etc.; one furnished; choice location; walking distance.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, HANDSOME building, $16; 4 rooms, $10. 64 Wendell-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED flat, 4 or 5 rooms, steam heat; either North or South Side. Address C 505, Tribune office.

STEAM-HEATED FLAT FOR LAWYER'S OR COLlector's services. Address C 462, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE; 6 ROOMS ABOVE; stable in rear; only $25 per month. 553 Austin-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT, the elegant 5-story and basement store, 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av.; elevator and heated by steam; now occupied by dry goods jobbers; commission to broker. D. E. CORNEAU, 2516 Cologne-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Commercial Hotel; will improve to suit tenant; also stores 96 to 102 Lake-st. and 16 to 22 Dearborn-st. W. H. WOOD, Borden Blk. Room 61.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—161½ WABASH-AV., NEWLY DECORAted. JOHN GOLDMAN, 173 Dearborn-st., R. 38.

STORAGE.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just south of W. Madison. Large, new, modern building; furniture and misc. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4128.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-st. and 43d-st., has 400 iron rooms; wells and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. Oak 488.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage rates very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, express ing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 703 Harrison.

GEORGE J. KEY, 580 AND 582 WABASH-AV.—Fine new fireproof storage; household and stock goods a specialty; pianos, etc. Tel. Main 4 66 2 66.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY A LOT IN THE FINest suburb in Chicago, EDGEBROOK, for the money you throw away monthly in extra cigars and extravagance.

A lot 50x150 feet on a heavily macadamized street, having city water, sewers, sidewalks, covered with fine trees, for $800; one-fifth cash, or $100, refunded $128 per annum, or $64 semi-annually, or $10.66 per month, or 35 cents per day; a 35-foot lot for just half, payable $60 cash, $10 per month. Will you attlow some one opportunity to slip by?

The building going on now at Edgebrook is sufficient to double their value soon.

EDGEBROOK is inside the city limits, on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and is being built up rapidly with the best class of improvements. We will furnish you free transportation to view the property.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Marquette Building.

204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS TAKE NOTICE—
WANT AN OFFER
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 36th, 146x84; vacant.
Canal-st., north of Harrison, 60x150; vacant.
These are both fine and promising; speak out; what will you give?
Kinzie-st., bet. Clark and La Salle, 90x100; with 4 3-story brick buildings.
Side-av. and Harrison; most promising property in central business district.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$25,000 EQUITY IN business block; want clear residence property.
J. F. McINTOSH,
125 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle, Cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.

GRAND-BLVD.—Palatial new house, No. 4015, with lot 100x100x150 ft. and barn; s. e. cor. Boulevard-pl.; will sell with 204 feet, including two corners if desired; this property is on the crown of Grand-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Proprietors.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown-stone house, No. 1824, with lot 97x176 feet, and barn; a wonderful bargain; lot alone is worth $65,000 and over $50,000 has been expended on house and barn; owner asked $100,000 three years ago and refused an offer of $90,000; it now belongs to mortgagee, who will sell for $55,000; richest neighborhood in Chicago.

DREXEL-BLVD.—New stone-front house, costly decorations; cost $26,200; price $24,000; owner going out of city.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Modernized house near 22d-st.; fine library and dining-room on parlor floor; finished in cabinet work by Carsley & East; a great bargain; cost $30,000; will sell for $18,500; tile bath-rooms.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSES—Two new houses recently finished; handsome elevations, delightful interior plan; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; costly tile bath-rooms; $19,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Modern stone house, 30 ft., $29,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—A new, first-class house, $50,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Modern stone house, 40 ft., $45,000.

FOR SALE—2 VERY CHOICE 8-ROOM HOUSES, Nos. 6536 and 6538 Vincennes-av.; finished in oak; strictly first-class; elegant and modern; 2 blocks to L station; at extreme low price of $4,500; it will pay to see them before buying.

Two-story stone front detached modern residence, Hyde Park, $6,400.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENT BARGAIN; MUST sell; moving to Europe; a choice South Side corner with building, 50x90, 2 stores and 6 flats; new; renting for $615; price $16,000; street cars pass door to city; only 3 miles from Court-House; reasonable terms. Address C 457, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOT FOR STRICTLY modern apartment building. See property, s. w. cor. Ellis Park and 37th-st. Can show suitable plan for same.
J. C. CHRISTMAN,
616 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle, and 3644 Prairie-av. Tel. 5170.
GROVELAND PARK—Large double brick house, No. 40, with lot 56x120 ft., and barn; lot alone worth more than the price asked, $8,000.

FOR SALE—OR 8 BLOCKS ADJOINING SOUTH Chicago on Western Indiana Belt railroad; also lots at South Chicago; $500 and upwards; easy payments. E. Y. HEAD, 1513 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—SCHOENHOFEN RESIDENCE, COR. Prairie and Pershing-rd.; 50x200; clear; brick house, stable, large grounds, trees; trade accepted. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD,
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT THE NORTH SIDE CABLE LINES AND RAPID TRANSIT LINE. M. AND ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED SOON TO BE RUNNING.
HOUSES NOW OPEN AND INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—NOW PAYING 8 PER CENT NET—S. E. corner Chicago-av. and Townsend-st., 2 stores and 16 flats; rented. Price $25,000; clear. Will take $10,000 to $15,000 other clear property, cash and mortgage for balance.
A. T. GALT (Exclusive Agent),
With B. F. Jacobs & Co., R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WILTON-AV., NEAR ADDISON-AV., 3-flat building, $5,000; cost $6,300; monthly rental $56; terms, $1,000 cash, balance easy; owner in choice neighborhood; $500 cash, balance monthly payments; a bona-fide bargain.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 12, BLOCK 10 West Side Clarke-st., between Jarvis and Touhy-ave., 50x174; block pavement sewer, water, all assessments paid; price $1,750; $10 down, $10 monthly. PALMER BROWN, Rm. 1001, 185 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HAVENSWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE with bath and

RUSH OF SIR KNIGHTS

PILGRIMS ENLIVEN THINGS ABOUT DEARBORN STATION.

Californians Make the Morning Hours of Yesterday Speed Merrily with Song and Sips from the Loving Cup—Iowa's Contingent Fills Twenty-five Sleepers—North and South Dakota Delegations Depart—Lincoln Park the First of the Chicago Commanderies to Leave.

From early morning yesterday until late last night Dearborn Station was alive with Knights Templar on their pilgrimage to the triennial conclave. Knights from Arkansas mingled with those from the Dakotas. Iowa's contingent came into Chicago over half a dozen roads and formed into one army for the trip to the East. Stragglers from every part of the West were at the depot waiting for the special trains to pull out. Excursionists from Chicago jostled with their Western neighbors, and one and all piled the depot employés with numberless questions about the time of departing trains and the prospects of a safe and speedy trip to the Mecca of the knightly pilgrims.

California Commandery No. 1 of San Francisco was the first to arrive at Dearborn Station. Its special train of five sleepers, with baggage cars, pulled in at 9 o'clock. Contrary to expectations it did not run to the Union Depot on the West Side, but was switched from the Burlington tracks at Sixteenth street and run right down to Polk street. There was no formal reception at the depot, but many Chicago Knights were there to welcome the California sojourners, and fun ran riot for two hours. The loving cup was passed around the platform time and again; bottles of wine of California vintage were distributed without number, each bottle having a label on it of the coat of arms of California Commandery. "Auld Lang Syne" was given with a will; the coach, with long fruit-laden tables and a suggestive ice box, was visited often, and the four buglers with the party sounded regularly the call that bore the earmarks of an invitation to refresh the inner man. It was 11 o'clock when the California train pulled out over the Wabash on its way to the conclave.

California Commandery has made elaborate preparations to entertain at its headquarters in Boston. A car-load of California fruit will be distributed daily; 22,000 wine bottles were ordered in France with the coat of arms of the commandery blown in the bottles, and 10,000 little wicker baskets have been imported from Japan. These will be distributed during the conclave.

Two More Commanderies Coming.

Two California commanderies are booked to arrive today—Oakland at 1 p. m. at the Northwestern Depot and Golden Gate at 9:15 p. m. via the Burlington, the train being switched to Dearborn Station to go east over the Erie.

Twenty-five sleepers loaded to the platforms with Iowa Knights went out in the afternoon in three sections. The first train was in charge of Grand Captain General George L. Beaver of Cedar Rapids and included Knights and their wives and daughters from along the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. The second train was in charge of Grand Commander T. B. Lacey of Council Bluffs. With him were Deputy Grand Commander W. T. Perkins of Bismarck, and Past Grand Commander D. M. Holmes of Grand Forks.

CONCLAVE BADGE.
[St. Bernard Commandery.]

Hot Springs Commandery No. 5 of Hot Springs, Ark., fifteen swords and six women came in on a sleeper yesterday forenoon and went out on the Grand Trunk in the afternoon. The party is headed by Past Grand Commander and Eminent Commander C. N. Ricks of Hot Springs.

Mount Tabor Commandery of Fremont, Neb., came over the Northwestern, and left for the conclave over the Grand Trunk.

St. Joseph Commandery No. 4 of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived over the Rock Island, and left at 2 p. m. over the Grand Trunk. The Grand Commander of Missouri and his staff is in the train.

The Kansas City Commandery of Kansas City, Mo., arrived in the morning over the Burlington, was switched to the Lake Shore, and sped on its way to the triennial.

The Nebraska contingent, comprising the Omaha Knights and others from throughout the State, will be in at 7 this morning over the Burlington and will depart for Boston over the Lake Shore.

Besides the California special the Wabash sent out five other specials to Boston yesterday from Dearborn Station.

LINCOLN PARK COMMANDERY OFF.

First Body of Chicago Sir Knights Starts for the Conclave.

Lincoln Park Commandery of Chicago left for the conclave last night over the Pennsylvania. Eminent Commander Iott led the party which consisted of fifty swords and twelve women. The special train includes five sleepers and a baggage car. Crisson, Pa., Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, and then by Long Island Sound boats to Boston is the program.

The special train of the Burlington, carrying Galesburg Commandery of Galesburg; Sterling Commandery of Sterling, and Everts Commandery of Rock Island was delayed two hours yesterday afternoon by a slight mishap near Aurora. It was switched to the Grand Trunk last evening and left for the East, the itinerary providing for a view of the Niagara Falls, a ride on the St. Lawrence, and an ocean ride from Portland, Me., to Boston.

Chicago Commandery and St. Bernard Commandery are to leave for the conclave today, the first over the Grand Trunk this afternoon and the latter over the same route at 10 o'clock tonight. St. Bernard's train will be in charge of E. H. Hughes, Chicago Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk. Mr. Hughes is a frater of St. Bernard and a member of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. It is said the equipment of the special train will be one of the finest ever taken out of any depot in the world. The pilgrims will

SIR CHARLES RANEY VAN DER COOK.
[Apollo Commandery.]

not reach Boston until 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, its itinerary providing for a trip on the St. Lawrence River from Kingston to Montreal, a two hours' stay there, then to Portland, Me., by train, and thence by ocean steamer to Boston. St. Bernard's itinerary is in a pretty bit of printing, with an embossed cover. The tickets for the trip are neat and convenient. They are in the form of coupon books, bound in red silk. The tickets proper are lithographed with St. Bernard's coat-of-arms in the upper left hand corner. In the back of the book are coupons for sleeping car berths and meals going and returning both on rail and steamer. Every necessary expenditure while traveling can be met by simply presenting the ticket book to permit of a coupon being detached.

St. Bernard's conclave badge is cast in bronze. The pin is a bronze bar from which depends by white and black ribbon a facsimile bronze cast of the coat-of-arms of the commandery.

APOLLO STARTS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Patriarch of Knights Templarism to Go with the Commandery.

Apollo Commandery will be the last of the Chicago Knights to commence the pilgrimage to Boston. The trip to the conclave will be made over the Michigan Central, New York Central, and Boston and Albany to Boston.

The commandery will start from the asylum, No. 76 Monroe street, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening and march to the Illinois Central depot. There the World's Fair train of Wagner sleepers will be in waiting with a sturdy engine to whirl it on its way. The only stop will be at Niagara Falls, where six hours will be passed Sunday in viewing the sights around the wonder of America. Boston will be reached at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Apollo Commandery will have with it in the pilgrimage the patriarch of Knights Templarism in Illinois. He is Sir Charles Raney Van der Cook, a charter member of Apollo and the only one now living. He helped to organize the commandery in 1845. Mr. Van der Cook is the oldest Knight Templar in the State. He has seen his 80th year, but is as lively as a man of 50. He looks forward to his visit to the triennial conclave with pleasant anticipations and vows he will have as good a time as the youngest of them.

OFFICERS NATIONAL KEELEY LEAGUE.

Women's Auxiliary Changes Its Name and Holds an Election.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The National Keeley League today elected the following officers:

President, Col. A. J. Smith, Leavenworth; Vice-Presidents, J. M. P. Parry of Aspen, Colo.; G. E. North of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Dr. James W. Sweet of New Haven, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas E. Barry, Boston; Executive Board, John H. Gillespie, Burlington, Ia.; William G. Duston, Dwight, Ill.; O. M. Shanklin, Trenton, Mo.; H. S. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; and E. A. Trader, Leavenworth, Kas.

The convention also adopted a resolution authorizing a committee of five to report upon the erection of a Keeley home for old and indigent Keeley graduates. This evening the delegates were taken to the Pennsylvania steel works. Tomorrow they will go to Gettysburg.

The Women's Auxiliary, at its meeting, changed its name to the National Women's Keeley League and elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. I. N. Ives of Chicago; Vice-President, Mrs. Dutcher, Minneapolis; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Barry Isaip of Colorado; Executive Board, Mrs. Allie Parker, Providence, R. I.; Miss Lottie Thomas, Harrisburg; Mrs. Kate Reed, assistant editor of the Banner of Gold, Chicago; Mrs. Chapin, Green Bay, Wis.

These, together with the national officers, will constitute the committee, which next year will be reduced to a representation of three from the league-at-large. Mrs. Cornelius of Topeka, Kas., was reelected Chaplain, and the retiring President, Mrs. Saxon, remains National Organizer.

A new department of Keeley work was reported by the Committee on Plan of Work and unanimously adopted by the delegates. It will be called the Easter department, and will have for its object the holding of Keeley services on Easter day of every year with appropriate music and services.

WARRING OVER BICYCLES IN KANSAS.

Wheelmen Arrested for Not Ringing Bells at Street Intersections.

Emporia, Kas., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A bicycle war has broken out in this city. This afternoon Dr. E. W. Wagoner, a leading dentist and President of the Bicycle club, and Councilman J. E. Evans, champion for the wheelmen in the City Council, were arrested and fined for failing to ring bells while crossing streets on their wheels. Appeals were taken to the District Court in both cases, and from there, if not reversed, they will be carried to the Supreme Court. The ordinance requires wheelmen to ring bells at all street

FRANK W. CAMPBELL.
[Ex-Commander Apollo Commandery.]

FRED S. RAMM.
[Past Gen. Apollo Commandery.]

WILL NOT COMPLY.

SCHOOL BOARD WILL HAVE NONE OF THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

President Cameron Writes a Plain Letter to Controller Wetherell—He Says the Law Does Not Apply to Educational Employes Whether Expressly Excepted or Not and No Examinations by the Commission Are Wanted — Awaiting Corporation Counsel Beale's Opinion.

The first aggressive step in the impending war between the City Civil Service Commission and City Controller Wetherell on one side and the Board of Education on the other was taken yesterday by President D. R. Cameron of the School Board in sending a letter to Mr. Wetherell declining to furnish the latter with a list of the employés of the board.

There was a flutter among the school directors and the school teachers ten days ago when Controller Wetherell sent out a circular to the heads of all city departments asking for a list of such employés as came under the provisions of the civil service act. There was a general feeling of relief when it was discovered the teachers were exempt from the provisions of the law, but when it became noised about that the 800 other employés of the School Board were subject to the new law there was fresh uneasiness among the school directors. What stand they will take in the matter is plainly shown in Mr. Cameron's letter to Controller Wetherell. Following is the letter:

Chicago, Aug. 22.—O. D. Wetherell, Esq.—Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 15th inst. notifying me as to certain provisions of the civil service law, I beg to say that it will be impossible for the Board of Education of the City of Chicago to comply with your suggestions contained in said communication for the reasons hereinafter stated.

It is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Education that said law does not apply to its employés, regardless of whether or not such employés are expressly excepted under Sec. 11 of the act in question, and that there are no persons in the employ of the Board of Education who are "brought within the classified service of the City of Chicago by operation of the civil service act and rules." Very respectfully yours,

D. R. CAMERON,
President Board of Education, City of Chicago.

When asked what stand he would take in the matter Mr. Wetherell said he would meet the issue when the pay-rolls of the Board of Education were presented to him.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dupuy declined to give an opinion on the subject.

Awaits an Opinion.

"This matter has been considered by Corporation Counsel Beale," he said. "I do not care to take it up. He will return next week and speak for himself."

Civil Service Commissioner Hotz was not inclined to discuss the question. He said the commission would abide by the law as interpreted by the Corporation Counsel. There has been some discussion by the Civil Service Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel as to the construction of Sec. II of the act which exempts school teachers and Superintendents of Schools from its provisions, but no opinion has been given.

President Cameron and his colleagues on the Board of Education contend that body is a quasi-municipal corporation with a good enough civil service system of its own, and that any interference with its work would throw the whole system into confusion. Donald L. Morrill, the board's attorney, took the same ground, and said the board would resist any claims to the contrary in court. He said the board was a municipal government in itself, with limited powers, yet with complete autonomy so far as those powers extended.

Mr. Beale, the Corporation Counsel, is on record as holding a similar opinion. In his report as President of the Board of Education in 1890, he said in reference to warrants on the City Treasurer:

"During the year the Law Department of the City of Chicago examined the questions raised by the rules of this board respecting the proper method of drawing warrants on the City Treasurer for the payment of the bills of the board. It was our contention that the practice handed down from the days of the old special charters was contrary to law and also unwise, since it took away from the board as a contracting party the right of auditing its own accounts, or of preserving in its own possession and for its protection proper vouchers and receipts. We insisted that under existing laws the school orders on the City Treasurer should not be drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor in the case of municipal orders, but that they should be drawn by the board through its properly authorized officers and countersigned by the Mayor and either the City Controller or the City Clerk, probably the latter.

It's a Co-ordinate Body.

"I believe that the City Law Department came to entertain the same views on the legal questions involved, and it was conceded that the law made the Board of Education a coördinate body, distinct and separate from the municipal corporation known as the City of Chicago, but with limited powers and duties, and that in effect it made the City Treasurer the School Treasurer or Treasurer of the Board of Education, ex-officio.

It was decided to test the question of the proper countersigning of orders. A warrant was drawn and signed in accordance with the rules of the board, never previously followed in practice. This was presented to the Mayor and to the City Controller and the City Clerk, all of whom refused to countersign it. Then the holder brought mandamus proceedings in the Circuit Court to require them to sign. Mr. Beale's report continues:

The court holds that the general school law and the general city incorporation law should be construed together; that as applicable to this city under the present circumstances the words "City Clerk" used in the school law with reference to the countersigning of warrants should be read as if the words "City Controller" had been used and mean the City Controller; that as the petition sought one writ of mandamus against the Mayor and City Clerk the writ must be denied, for a writ could not run against the clerk; that if the writ had been regularly sought against the Mayor and City Controller it would have been granted, and that school warrants upon the City Treasurer should be drawn by the Board of Education, properly signed on its behalf, as it should direct, and should be countersigned by the Mayor and City Controller.

A. C. Story, when a member of the Board of Education, held that the board had the right to draw its own orders, and that in many respects the City Council was the inferior body of the two.

INTAKE EXTENSION CONTRACT LET.

Ross & Ross Get the Job for $99,742—Bids for New Tunnel.

Work on the extension of the one-mile intake tunnel will be commenced at once. Commissioner of Public Works Kent let the contract for the 6,000 feet extension to Ross & Ross for $99,742, a little more than $45,000 less than the amount appropriated for the work. The tunnel now extends from the Chicago avenue station out to the government breakwater and it is intended to build it to the two-mile crib.

Water received through the tunnel at the present terminus is unfit for use.

The bids were opened yesterday and Commissioner Kent was only a few minutes in deciding who would get the contract. The other bidders and the amounts bid were:

E. T. Johnson & Co	$159,350
B. Williams	139,919
Sennott & Murphy	136,639
Shailer & Shinnick	116,350
Fitzsimons & O'Connell	115,600
W. B. Mortimer	113,750
Lydon & Dyson	113,600
Wilson & Jackson	109,900

Advertisement has been made by the Commissioner for bids on the construction of the new water tunnel. The first shaft will be sunk in the triangular park at Chestnut and Cass streets, and at a depth of eighty feet the tunnel, with a bore of ten feet, will run southwest to Milwaukee avenue. From there it will branch out, one running to Rockwell street, near Harrison street, to a pumping station to be erected. The other branch will run beyond Humboldt Park to a point near the Fullerton Avenue Pumping Station.

The estimated cost of the work is $1,800,000. The location for the two-mile intake for the tunnel will be decided upon within the next two weeks. It is expected the tunnel will be finished in two years. Bids will be received up to 11 o'clock Aug. 31.

COMMISSIONER KENT'S SMOKESTACK.

Rumor Says It's a Nuisance—He Is Inclined to Doubt It.

"The charge that I am violating the smoke ordinance of the city at my foundry on Jefferson street is not worrying me," said Commissioner Kent yester day. "I have a smoke consumer attached to the furnaces and if the stack is causing any nuisance I don't know of it. If it is I'll put another device to stop the smoking."

"The same complaint was made against Mr. Kent's foundry," said Chief Smoke Inspector May. "Had we received any either from our inspectors or from the citizens Mr. Kent's position would not have spared him."

"We have returned the names of Chief of Police Badenoch and Controller Wetherell for violating the nuisance and we shall return that of the Commissioner of Public Works if he is violating the ordinance, and if he pays no attention to our notices he will pay a $50 fine."

MANY SAMPLES OF IMPURE MILK.

Long List of Alleged Violators—To Enforce the Law.

The war on violators of the milk ordinance has brought to light a long list of offenders. The analyses recently made show 130 samples of the skim milk and bad cream found by the inspectors. The cream in many cases had coloring matter in it to make it look good. The following are alleged violators:

Selling skimmed milk:

Abbott Bros., No. 227 Wellington avenue; J. H. Martin, No. 251 Clybourn avenue; J. Innes, Forty-fourth street and Lexington avenue; Stricker Bros., No. 826 Addison avenue; H. Binnia, No. 46 Park avenue; R. E. Phelan, No. 397 West Randolph street; Joseph Murphy, No. 1955 Washington street; C. Greiphan, No. 171 Columbia avenue; Berry & Berry, No. 340 Forty-third street; J. Womaid, No. 4431 State street; J. Grogan, No. 324 Forty-third street; J. Brice, No. 513 Union avenue; W. Kennedy, No. 5150 South Halsted street; August Wajaham, No. 933 Fifty-first street; F. Voss & Son, No. 4462 Atlantic avenue; C. A. Witt, No. 4452 Princeton avenue; E. Vandrasek, No. 1527 Forty-first street; E. M. Sinclair, No. 1383 West Fortieth street; Corther Bros., No. 257 West Chicago avenue; Chris Johnson, No. 347 West Chicago avenue; Peck Dairy company, No. 288 Huron street.

Selling watered milk:

Hartmann Bros., No. 1128 Noble street.

Colored cream which was deficient in fat:

A. J. Mendorp, Congress and West Forty-eighth streets; E. Thiel, No. 516 West Forty-eighth street; August Wajahn, No. 2255 Woodlawn avenue; J. M. Stead, No. 151 Honoré street; R. E. Phelan, No. 397 West Randolph street; C. H. Burke, No. 293 Noble street; B. Johnson, No. 247 Baxter street; Hartmann Brothers, No. 1128 Noble street; the Peck Dairy company, No. 288 Huron street.

Cream deficient in fat, showing mixture with milk:

J. Larson, No. 4848 Dearborn street; Louis Anderson, No. 697 Clayton avenue; C. W. Peacock, No. 1557 ——— street; E. Vondrasek, No. 1527 Forty-first street; Oscar Larsel, No. 554 Roscoe street; S. Guest, No. 2019 Gladys avenue; A. Rudler, No. 1999 West Lake street; R. E. Phelan, No. 397 West Randolph street; C. H. Burke, No. 633 Noble street.

Up to this time the Prosecuting Attorney's office has been lenient in the matter of fines, and in fact has suspended a large part of them. Now Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Hunt declares that hereafter all fines will be collected.

Health Commissioner Kerr said last night that all selling of impure milk will be stopped at once. On the third offense the license of the offender will be revoked. Any leniency shown to offending milk dealers by the Law Department of the city he thought unfortunate.

Assistant Commissioner Dr. Reilly said last night: "During the summer months the death rate among children in the city is more than double the rate at any other season of the year. This is due largely to sickness caused by impure or soured milk."

HAS NO USE FOR THE MAYFLOWER.

Commissioner Kent Will Sell the Pleasure Boat of the Hopkins Regime.

Commissioner of Public Works Kent went down to the Calumet River a few days ago and took a look at the Mayflower, the unfinished craft which the present administration found in course of construction when it came into power.

It will be remembered certain employés connected with the Engineering Bureau had conceived the idea of building a launch, which it was alleged was to be used on the river. The boat was apparently being built on the sly and the design indicated its object was more for the pleasure of the employés than to assist in the transaction of business. Commissioner Kent stopped the work on it as soon as he discovered what was going on, but did not see the boat until a few days ago.

He found a well built hull ready for the machinery, which he now proposes to sell. He says the city has no use for it.

Examination of Grammar School Children.

Those pupils who failed to receive the recommendation of their principals for certificates for admission to the High Schools this fall were given another opportunity yesterday. They were examined in the studies of the eighth grade, in which they should pass to be admitted. One hundred and seventy-five children took this examination, including children who have attended private schools.

ARRESTED WHILE PLAYING DETECTIVE.

J. Q. Savage of Chicago in the Hands of Toronto Police.

J. Q. Savage, late manager of the Willard Hotel, No. 1805 Wabash avenue, has a fancy for enacting the rôle of Sherlock Holmes. He tried it in Toronto and a Canadian policeman promptly arrested him. Inquiry at his residence, No. 1927 Calumet avenue, elicited scanty information from a Scandinavian janitor.

"Mr. Savage and his wife left here the latter part of July," said he. "I heard they had gone to Cromwell, Ia. He used to manage the Willard Hotel, and operated, Lunderstand, around the Board of Trade. I did hear he was a United States secret service man, but never verified the statement. He traveled a great deal."

The present proprietor of the Willard knew nothing of his predecessor's whereabouts. "He may be in Toronto yet for all I know," was all he would say.

An old-time guest in the hotel read the dispatch from Toronto and laughed over it. "I knew Savage well," he said. "He was a mysterious kind of a man and has said he was a secret service man. If he was a detective he was a poor one, for he was 'bunkoed' by a check swindler while he ran the hotel. I remember reading the story in THE TRIBUNE. His principal friends were round the outskirts of the Board of Trade."

DISCOVERS A LONG-LOST DAUGHTER.

Baby Taken from Her Home in Tennessee Found in Montreal.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Early in 1894 Jesse Allen Depue left his wife at her home in Knoxville, Tenn., and eloped with another woman, taking his 18-months-old daughter and all his wife's jewels he could lay hands on.

Last evening Mrs. Depue and her sister departed from Montreal with the little girl she had been deprived of so long.

Mrs. Depue was prostrated after her desertion, but her family, who were of better social station than the recreant husband, put detectives on his track in order to secure the little child. Depue was traced to Chicago and thence to Toronto. It was learned he had gone to New Zealand in search of work, having assumed the name of Davis. Mrs. Watkins, the woman he eloped with, was found, and Mrs. Depue was telegraphed for.

Threats of prosecution for taking the Depue jewels made Mrs. Watkins willing to give up the child, and the mother has left for her Southern home rejoicing.

Shook Dice and Lost Money.

A. H. Brown of Grosdale came to Chicago yesterday and was induced to shake dice by two strangers. He lost $56 in a saloon at No. 202 La Salle street. Upon demanding his money it was refused and he reported the matter to the Central Station. Capt. Elliott detailed Detectives Stibie and Farnsworth on the case and they recovered $43 of the money from T. H. Halley, who was locked up on a charge of swindling.

Wisconsin Editors on a Jaunt.

Eighty members of the Wisconsin Press Association, many of them accompanied by their wives, passed through Chicago yesterday on a visit to Salt Lake, Denver, and Leadville. The party is traveling in special coaches and will not return until Sept. 3. While in Chicago yesterday the travelers staid at the Leland Hotel.

Novel Triple Wedding in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A peculiar triple wedding was celebrated in Pike County. The contracting parties were Levi Thorub, 61, to Mrs. Lizzie Fiddler, 60, this being the sixth marriage of each; the Rev. Samuel Ray, 67, to Miss Martha Love, 60, and Trimble Leatham, 20, to Miss Emma Waddington, 14. All were dressed in their ordinary mountain costumes.

Stevedores Strike It Ended.

The stevedores on the Anchor line docks ended their strike yesterday morning. The matter was compromised by the company agreeing to pay stevedores 50 cents an hour when the Union cannot be had, and the men returned to work.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st. Through to Wabash-av.

Fall footwear . . . Chicago's elite

Shoe style **Shoe service** **Shoe saving** come to Mandel's for ideal footwear—and Chicago's shrewdest shoppers will be here today—for the values are equaled *nowhere* else.

Two most exceptional lots—the new autumn effects in button and lace boots—special items in high-class boots—the new cone-shaped razor toe or narrow square toe lasts—kid or cloth tops—thin flexible, medium or heavy soles—models of high-grade shoemaking—stylish—serviceable—swell. $4 shoes for **2.50** $5 shoes for **3.50**

$3 and $4 Oxfords . . The stylish shade of tan—new narrow, square, and razor toes—button and lace—to clear them quickly the price will be **1.90**

Which have you an eye to, quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want **Pearline.** In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound.

What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? That thing is **Pearline.**

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 488 JAMES PYLE, New York.

CHICAGO COMMONS SUMMER SCHOOL.

New Feature of the Social Settlement Is Inaugurated.

One of the distinctive features of the social settlement, known as the Chicago commons, is the Summer School of Social Economics, which was inaugurated yesterday. Chicago commons is a commodious, old-fashioned dwelling house built back from the street at No. 140 North Union street and was secured last autumn. With Prof. Graham Taylor, D. D., as chief resident the work has progressed rapidly during the last months.

Fully one hundred men and women, including specialists from social settlements in different parts of the country as well as Chicago, attended the opening session in the morning. Among those present were Prof. George D. Herron, D. D., of Iowa College; Robert A. Woods, head worker of Andover House, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fish of Grinnell settlement, Grinnell, Ia.; the Rev. W. M. Page of Leavenworth, Kas.; Arthur B. Frazer of Yale Divinity School; Robert C. Denison of Little Rock, Ark.; Frederick W. Sanders of Columbia College; Nicholas T. Edward of Bloomington, Ill.; James M. Campbell of Lombard, Ill.

The papers and discussions for the weeks' session are all of a sociological character. The subjects to be treated by Prof. George D. Herron come under the general head, "Social Religion," the one considered yesterday morning being "The Sociality of the Affections."

In the afternoon Robert A. Wood, who is connected with the Boston social settlement called Andover House, spoke of "social value" as the ultimate moral sanction for the individual. He was followed by the Rev. W. E. McLennan of Epworth House, Chicago, who began a series of five lectures on Chicago from a sociological standpoint by a discussion of Chicago's population. The evening session was devoted to informal consideration of subjects treated during the day.

The program for this morning includes an address on "Sociality of Religious Experience" by Prof. Herron, followed by Miss Jane Addams of Hull House on "The Social Settlement Idea." In the afternoon Mr. Wood will continue his series of lectures by discussing "Social Democracy."

The program for this evening is under the auspices of the Civic Federation Council, the subject being "Social Revival of the Neighborhood," with Miss Jane Addams, Prof. Graham Taylor, and Mr. Robert Woods as speakers.

POLICEMAN KALVALAGE IS SUSPENDED.

Charged with Negligence in Searching Carl Bucher's Dead Body.

Inspector Schaack suspended Policeman Andrew E. Kalvalage yesterday afternoon until a full investigation of the charges of neglect of duty which have been preferred against him has been had. The negligence charged is in connection with the search of the body of Carl Bucher found drowned in the river at the foot of North Market street Aug. 15. Kalvalage, who is one of the patrol wagon men at the East Chicago Avenue Station failed, or at least says he did, to find a large pocketbook which Bucher carried, and in which, his friends now say the man had between $300 and $400 on the day previous to the date upon which his body was found.

This book was found at Ralston's morgue when the body was being prepared for burial, but there was no money in it, and Bucher's friends are now making a persistent effort to learn what became of the money.

Inspector Schaack and Capt. Fyfe had a long interview with Policeman Kalvalage in the Inspector's private office yesterday forenoon. Inspector Schaack reported the substance of it to Assistant General Superintendent Ross, and in the afternoon suspended Kalvalage pending further investigation. Kalvalage stoutly denied any knowledge whatever of the pocketbook, and acknowledged that he had not made as thorough a search as he ought to have done.

"There has nothing developed from the investigation thus far that I will make public," said Inspector Schaack, "but I intend to make a thorough examination of the charge preferred and whatever may arise from it."

FLY WHEEL BURSTS AND HURTS NO ONE.

Mass of Iron Weighing Twelve Tons Distributed Over Two Blocks.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—A fly wheel weighing twelve tons burst today at the Oliver Iron and Steel company's ten-inch mill. Pieces of the wheel were thrown two blocks, smashed through roofs and the sides of houses, landed in rooms and stores in which there were many persons, and yet no one received so much as a scratch.

More than a score of men were near when the wheel burst.

Mr. Berry's Quick Trip from Ireland.

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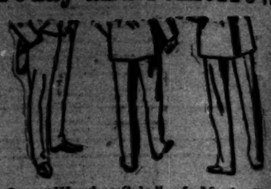

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